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REPORTS

ON

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND REGISTERED

IN THE

SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA

DURING THE YEAR

1882.

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PAPERS

REGARDING

THE PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES

DURING

THE YEAR 1882.

MADRAS.

From C. G. MASTER, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, Public Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1999, dated 12th October 1883.

Referring to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 10707, dated 26th April 1875, and your letter No. 19-1150 of the 13th June 1877, I am directed to transmit the Review and Analysis of Publications registered in this Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1882.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Public Department, —No. 1998, dated 12th October 1883.

Read the following paper :—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—No. O-93, dated 8th October 1883.

With reference to G. O. dated 13th September 1883, Mis. No. 1801 (Public), I have the honour to submit, in original, the report just received from the Registrar of Books on the Analysis of the Publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 in this Presidency during 1882.

From V. KRISHNAMA CHARIAR, Registrar of Books, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras,—No. 101, dated 3rd October 1883.

I have the honour to submit the usual Review and Analysis of the Publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 in this Presidency during the year 1882.

2. The number of works catalogued during the year is 731,—that is, 90 less than was registered in the previous year. These 731 works may be first divided as follows:—

	1881.	1882.
Books	400	363
Pamphlets	389	326
Periodicals	30	39
Miscellaneous	2	3
TOTAL	821	731

Thus, comparing the figures for the present and preceding years, a great falling off is observable under the important heads of *Books* and *Pamphlets*, and this is attributable mainly to the discontinuance of the issue of the prose versions in Tamil and Telugu of Válmikí's Rámáyana, of the Tamil translation of Parásarasmruti and Bhágavata Purána in Telugu, which used to appear in previous years in monthly parts for the convenience of subscribers.

On a second classification of the registered works into "Oriental" and "European," it is found that the latter are represented by 84 English works, or 10 per cent. of the total, while the former comprise all the other publications in the vernaculars of Southern India and the classical languages of the races living in the country. Of these again, 80 per cent. are in the vernacular languages, including bi-lingual publications, and the remaining 10 per cent. consist of works in the oriental classical languages.

4. The subjoined abstract shows a further division of the works in the different languages under the heads *Original Works*, *Translations*, and *Republications*:—

Original Works		142
Translations		90
Republications	Original	450
	Translations	49
TOTAL		731

In comparison with the preceding year, the above exhibits a decline in the number of *Original Works* and *Republications*, and an increase in the number of *Translations*.

5. With these remarks of a general character, I shall now proceed to notice briefly the more noteworthy works, taking them in the order of the fifteen subjects named in the first of the tabular statements in the annexed analysis.

6. *Biography*.—Among a people little accustomed to preserve something like a reliable record of their distinguished men, the scarcity of

publications under this head is not to be wondered at. Of the three small works registered, one contains short biographical sketches of the popular Telugu poets, and is a well-written work; the next gives an account of the junior Raja of Kalahastry; while the third is a reprint of the well-known story in Sanskrit prose and verse of King Bhoja and of his partiality to poets and pandits, the latter having taught him and the former panegyrised him in verse.

7. *Drama.*—The increased number of dramatic works indicates a growing inclination on the part of the native writers and publishers to go out of the beaten path of merely reproducing old authors and popularising the classic tales of the country. The single English work in this group is a little drama founded on the Hindu puranic story of the chequered life of Chandrahasa, an ancient Indian monarch, and "the Lord of the Fair Forger," taken from the Canarese version of Jaimini Bhárata, and deserves mention as a creditable effort of a native judicial officer at Udipi, to follow the plan and idiom of popular English authors. Under this head appear also new Telugu works, based upon the legendary tales of the *Paradise Flower*, brought down from heaven by Krishna as a present to Satyabháma, and of Anasuya, the pious and chaste wife of the sage Atri. There is, likewise, a Malayalam work under the title of *Duryodhana Vadha*, or the Story of the Struggle and Fall of the Kourava Prince, dramatised for the Malabar stage with verses set to different airs and tunes of Hindu music. There is a new dramatic version in Tamil, also set to music and adapted to acting, of the Ekádasi Mahatmyam, or the Legend of King *Rukmángada*, who was very exemplary and rigid in the observance of the eleventh day of the moon's bright and dark halves of each month—a day observed by all his subjects, as well as by himself as a day of abstinence and self-control, and of the way in which an unsuccessful attempt was made to divert him from his steadfastness of purpose.

8. *Fiction.*—This head has put under it no more than twenty-one publications, most of which are reprints of well-known popular tales of various sizes and merits. The only new tales worthy of mention are those of *Prasanna Rághava*, from Iayadeva's Sanscrit drama of the same name, published by the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, and "Hamsavunsati," or the Twenty Tales of a Swan, from a Telugu poem relating to a king of Ougein.

9. *History*, like biography, seems to have shared in the general decline this year, as hardly more than six entries appear in this group. The solitary English work registered is a reprint of Talboys Wheeler's readable compilation from the Old Records of the Government of Fort St. George from 1639 to 1748 A.D., under the title of "Madras in Olden Times,"—that is, from the first foundation of Fort St. George to the

occupation of Madras by the French. Among the vernacular works may be noticed the one in Telugu containing the genealogy and history of the zemindar of Sangamvalsa in Northern Circars. The outlines of Indian History, also in Telugu, is a brief account of the English period of Indian history up to the Mysore war, apparently intended for the use of girls' schools and other primary schools, in the Telugu country.

10. *Language.*—This heading is generally comparatively full. The works are chiefly primers, reading books, small grammars, dictionaries and lexicons in verse, glossaries, guides, keys and paraphrase books, vocabularies, translation exercises, and prose versions of poetical works, intended for general reading; and the following new works may be specially noticed: The new Anglo-Canarese Third Reader of the Madras series, "A Practical Tamil Reading Book," by the Rev. J. H. Jensen, of the Danish Mission; "a Practical Key to the Canarese Language," by a German Missionary, "A Grammar of the Konkani Dialect" in English, all these three being compiled for the use of Missionaries and other foreigners; the Andhra Dipika, a Telugu dictionary; "Avayavartha Konmudi," a Book of Sanscrit Derivatives used in Telugu, with their meanings; Exercises in translation into Telugu from English, and *vice versâ;* a Collection of "Common Mistakes in English" made by natives, with corrected and idiomatic forms of English expressions; a Manual of General English and a Manual of Tamil Grammar, intended for the use of examination candidates; a new Polyglot Vocabulary of Words and Phrases in English, Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani, and a more accurate collection of Persian words, with interlineal Hindustani meanings. Two Tamil prose works being intended for the general reader may also be noticed in this group, *viz.*, the "Mahábharata" in four volumes and "Jánaki Parinayam." The letter is a translation from a Sanscrit poem of the same name on the marriage of the daughter of Janaka, or Sita, whom Rama won as a prize by bending the ponderous bow of Siva, and is remarkable as being the production of a wealthy Mirasidar of the Muppanar family in Tanjore, who seems to delight in translating Sanscrit poems and other literary compositions as a pastime.

11. *Law.*—Most of the law publications which usually enjoy much patronage are but reprints of old works or translations or summaries of the existing Acts and Regulations and digests of reports, &c., and call for no special remark, except that they are useful to legal practitioners and examination candidates. There are some controversial pamphlets, however, newly published, *viz.*, "Examination of Mr. Nelson's Views of Hindu Law," by Mr. Justice Innes; Mr. Nelson's reply to the same as opposed to the views of the High Court; "Our Courts of Law and how to improve them," by Mr. Vakil Ananda Charlu; "The Nature of Judicial Oaths administered to Hindu Witnesses," by another vakil, Mr.

Sundaram Sastri; and Remarks on the Examination of Attorneys and their Bills of Cost," with a comparison of the relative merits of the vakil and attorney.

12. *Medicine.*—Among the twelve entries under this head are some new publications such as "Basava Rajiyam," with commentary in Sanscrit and Telugu; a rare medical work on the mode of judging of one's health by feeling the pulse, with remedies for diseases hitherto unpublished; a Medical Manual for the Prevention of Cholera; and "Sanjivi Ennaigal," a Tamil work ascribed to the sage Agastya on the preparation of various oils, or the panacea for the prolongation of life; and two Malayalam Manuals, one on pharmacology denoting the remedies for all diseases as recognised in Hindu works and the management and training of little children, in four parts, with an appendix, containing a number of household remedies for some diseases. The single work written in English is "The Griffin's Aide-de-Camp," or the Training of the Horse and Veterinary Pharmacopœia, a new edition, with illustrations.

13. *Miscellaneous.*—This comprehends small school geographies, topographic descriptions, lectures, essays, magazines and minor nondescript tracts on various useful subjects, copy-slips and Arabic incantations arranged in figures or symbolical writing. The best of these are, perhaps, the following: "The Madras Journal of Literature and Science" for 1880 and 1881; "Janavinodini," an illustrated magazine on miscellaneous subjects, in Tamil and Telugu, for spreading information among the people; Robertson's Report on the "Agricultural Condition, Capabilities, and Prospects of the Nilgiri Hills and the Coimbatore District;" the "Mackenzie Collection," a rare catalogue of certain oriental manuscripts and other articles on the literature, history, antiquities, and statistics of Southern India; Dr. Furnell's valuable lecture on "Water and its Connexion with Public Health;" an "Introductory Geography of Asia," in Malayalam; a Telugu essay on "Physical Training and Gymnastic Exercises" for native youths; and an account of the "Installation and other Ceremonies of the Zemindar of Kalahastry," and question papers on miscellaneous subjects for examination.

14. *Poetry*, which is popular among the natives of every class, is represented by 41 works, both vernacular and classical, several of which are reprints of the great Indian epics and other old standard poems and romances in verse. Of these the following are worthy of attention: "Tiruvalayadal," a metrical translation of the Sanscrit work Halásya, being a legend of the Madura temple; Kamban's "Rámáyana Karuporal" or his epitome of the Rámáyan in easy verse; "Kavya Punja," a Canarese poetical primer, and another Malayalam "Poetical Anthology," both for school use; "Kavirakshasiyam" or a poem by a giant in versification, as the title implies, consisting of Sanscrit verses

instructive in kind, and denouncing the vices and failings of men of the period in strong language. There are also two small works in Sanscrit ascribed to Kalidasa and another to Jayadeva, all containing ornamental and erotic descriptions. A few didactic pieces, panegyrics, ballads, and bazaar songs, which command a large sale in the market, also appear in this group.

15. *Politics.*—The only works to be noticed on this subject are Dr. Murdock's letters in pamphlet form to the Secretary of State for India and to the Marquis of Ripon respectively the first on England's duty to India, the need of an increased food-supply, the development of other industries, besides agriculture, and the enforcement of the principles of free trade and like matters; and the other on the progress of education in India, the influence of Government education, and the transfer of educational management under a better set of grant-in-aid rules and on the importance of school books. The periodical called the *Hindu Reformer and Politician* is the other publication under this head.

16. *Philosophy.*—It is not always easy to distinguish the philosophical from the religious works of Hindu writers; but this head may be said to be represented by "A Catechism of the Hindu Logic," explaining the Hindu system by means of questions and answers in Tamil, and by the reprints of two tracts of Sankaracharyar on the nature of the soul and its relation to the material world.

17. *Religion.*—Under this head are comprised, as usual, the largest number of publications, amounting to nearly 59 per cent. of the total of registered works. Of these, 278 represent *Hinduism*, including a Brahmo Somaj tract, 87 *Christianity* and 62 *Muhammadanism*. The monthly parts of the "Mudal Ayaram," "Peria Tirumoli," and "Tiruppavai," brought out as serial publications and much esteemed by the Vaishnava sect, and the legends of temples of Vishnu and Siva, and numerous other reprints of sacred and philosophical treatises and tracts, and standard hymns in praise of the gods, or translations and adaptations of the sacred works of the same kind in Tamil, indicate the large share of popular favour which religious literature commands in the Tamil country. Some Hindu publications of the year under review are noteworthy as being connected with the present controversy regarding the remarriage of Hindu widows. The Brahmo Somaj tract referred to above appeals to the people of Coimbatore, and asks them to follow the light of the Vedic truths. Among the new Christian works may be mentioned the story of Dr. Duff and his Mission, and educational work in Upper India; Vedantarasayana, a Telugu poem of some merit by a Roman Catholic writer on the truths of Christianity; "A few Nights at Mr. Rau's," being a friendly inquiry into some of the charges brought by a Protestant Missionary against the Catholic Church; "Tales and

Legends," by a Roman Catholic; and a paper against the delusion of the Theosophical Society: its objects and creed. There are but a few new contributions of any note to the religious literature of the Muhammadans, if the tracts be excepted. The literary activity of the Mopla and the Tamil-speaking Lubbay sects, however, is on the increase, and one of this year's publications for Lubbay readers treats of the philosophic writers of the Mussulman creed.

18. *Science* (*Mathematical and Mechanical*).—Almost all the publications comprised under this head are small manuals and exercise books, designed for educational purposes. The only exception is the "Indian Stock Note Calculator," a book of tables and calculations for the use of bankers and other persons using the Government stock notes, issued for the first time in this country during 1882.

19. *Science* (*Natural*) is this year represented by a fewer number of works, including a book of "Extracts from Man and Nature, as modified by human action," by Marsh, bearing on the question of forest conservancy, with the compiler's notes on forest and rainfall of the Madras Presidency; an improved edition of Dr. Ratton's "Hand-book of Common Salt;" a Malayalam work on the elements of "Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body with hygienical and practical observations;" and vernacular versions of the *Agricultural* Class Book and *Sanitary Primers*. The usual tracts on physiognomy, palmistry, divination and reprints of the standard astrological and astronomical treatises on the Hindu system also appear in this group. One of the tracts is on the influence of the planet *Sani*, or Saturn, on the health and fortunes of man.

20. *Travels and Voyages*.—No narratives, or notes of travels or any journey, have appeared as a separate book during the year under review.

21. Again, a glance at the table in the annexed analysis will show that a little over one-sixth of the total number of publications are intended for *educational* purposes, and the rest are *non-educational* works belonging to the class of general literature, the bulk of which are in the vernacular or classical languages of India.

22. During the year of report 93 copyrights have been registered by their proprietors. Small as this total may appear, it represents progress compared with the number of copyright works registered in 1881, and shows that the advantages of this optional class of registration are beginning to be more generally known by native authors and publishers.

Analysis of Publications registered in the Madras Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5
SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in the Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.
1. Biography	...	3	...	...
2. Drama	1	17	4	...
3. Fiction	...	19	1	1
4. History	1	5	...	...
5. Language	10	57	5	9
6. Law	15	8	...	...
7. Medicine	1	10	...	1
8. Miscellaneous	18	37	...	2
9. Poetry	...	39	2	...
10. Politics	3	1	...	...
11. Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).	...	1	...	...
12. Religion	19	346	59	3
13. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).	13	3	...	...
14. Science (Natural and other)	3	12	1	1
15. Travels and Voyages	...	..	...	...
TOTAL	84	558	72	17
1. Original Works	43	90	3	6
2. Translations	2	83	4	1
3. Re-publications (*a*) Original	39	336	65	10
3. Re-publications (*b*) Translation	...	49	...	...
TOTAL	84	558	72	17
1. Educational Works	24	80	1	10
2. Non-educational Works	60	478	71	7
TOTAL	84	558	72	17

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

The Review and Analysis of Publications registered in this Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1882, will be transmitted to the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

From J. MONTEATH, Esq., Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 3375, dated 14th September 1883.

With reference to the letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in charge Home Department, Calcutta, No. 1054, dated 3rd instant, I am directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a Report by the Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications, Bombay, containing a Brief Review and Analysis of Publications registered in the Quarterly Official Catalogues for the year 1882, together with its accompaniment, prepared in accordance with the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 10-707, dated 26th April 1875.

From RAOJI BHAVANRÁO PAVGI, Acting Registrar of Native Publications, Bombay, to the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department,—No. 420, dated 6th August 1883.

In conformity with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 10-707, dated the 26th April 1875, I have the honour to submit a Brief Review and Analysis of the Publications registered in the Quarterly Catalogues for the year ending 31st December 1882.

2. The total number of works catalogued during the year under report was 1,181, that is, 250 publications more than were registered in the previous year. These 1,181 works may be first divided as follows :—

Books	884
Pamphlets	7
Periodicals	262
Miscellaneous	28
TOTAL	1,181

In 1881 the number of publications registered was less by 49 than that in the previous year, and this decrease was attributed in the last year's report to the discontinuance in that year of the reprints of certain Puráns in Sanskrit with their translations into Maráthi, which used to be issued by a couple of publishers in monthly or fortnightly parts for the convenience of their subscribers. Even after deducting from the

number of publications registered in 1882 about 50 works of the nature of monthly publications, the number of works published in the year under report exceeds that in 1880 by 200, and this testifies to the gradual development of literary activity in this presidency.

3. On again dividing the 1,181 publications into Oriental and European, it is found that by far the greater number of publications, namely, those in the vernaculars of India and the sacred languages of the indigenous and naturalised foreign races living in this country, fall under the former category, the latter being represented by a few English works. The result of the second classification is as given below—

Oriental books	1,038
European books	143
TOTAL .	1,181

4. The following abstract shows the total number of books registered in different languages under the heads "Original Works," "Translations," and "Republications :"—

Description of Books.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.									Books published in Indian Classical Languages.					Books published in more than one language.	Total.
	English.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Arabic-Sindi.	Hindu-Sindi.	Kánarese.	Brij.	Márwádi.	Sanscrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Zend.	Magadhi.		
Original Works	107	142	222	13	21	2	...	5	1	...	6	5	3	...	...	48	575
Translations .	15	28	22	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	16	89
Republications.	21	156	83	11	19	9	4	...	1	1	75	5	9	3	1	119	575
	143	326	327	24	41	12	5	9	2	1	82	10	12	3	1	183	1,181
TOTAL .	143	747									108					183	1,181

5. Among the 143 English publications given in the above statement there are several numbers of different journals of antiquarian, literary, and sectarian interest, some volumes useful for purposes of reference, such as calendars, several calculators useful to people of business, and a few works of a literary character and of general interest. Among those coming under the last head, the following works may be more particularly noticed.

6. "Tárikh-i-Sorath, or a History of the Provinces of Sorath and Hálár in Káthiáwár," is a translation of the original work in Persian by a Hindu. The work was written about A.D. 1825 by Ranchhodji Amarji,

Diwán of Junágad. It gives "a pretty circumstantial account of the factions and broils that disturbed these provinces during the lifetime of the author and his father, also a Diwán of the same State. It is thus a chronicle of the times in which the author lived. The work possesses the interest of being written by a native who had a leading part in most of the events described by him, and who composed the work without any influence from European officials." The translation into English was made under the direction of Dr. James Burgess, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., and is accompanied by a short, but learned, introduction. "Ancient India as described by Ktêsias, the Knidian," is a translation of the abridgement of his "Indika" by Phôtios, and of the fragments of that work preserved in other writers, by J. M. McCrindle, M.A., late principal of the Government College, Patna. It is a reprint, with some additions, from the numbers of the "Indian Antiquary" for 1881. The original is too well known to European scholars to need any remark here. The present translation is undoubtedly of great use, particularly to such natives of the country as take an interest in these subjects, but are unable to read and understand the original. The translation is accompanied by a translation of Professor Lassen's Review of the Reports of Ktêsias concerning India. "Questions and Answers on Elementary Logic," by Professor MacMillan of the Elphinstone College, though a small school-book, is a good help to students who are weak in logic, as also to those who take interest in the solution of problems. Another very useful educational work is "Bacon—The Advancement of Learning, edited for Indian students," by Professor Selby, of the Deccan College. The copious notes contain explanations of difficult words, and peculiar idioms and constructions occurring in the work, as also an exposition of Bacon's views, together with the editor's own opinion on their merits. The work must prove a great help to college students. "Notes on Criminal Tribes residing in, or frequenting, the Bombay Presidency, Berár, and the Central Provinces," by Major Gunthorpe of the Berár Police, is an interesting and useful work, giving an account of the various professional predatory classes to be met with in this Presidency, and in Berár, and the Central Provinces, their habits and their manner of committing crimes. The notes originally appeared in the *Times of India* newspaper. "Is Doctrinal Christianity true under the Light of Reason and Common Sense?—Briefly considered," by a deist, is a controversial tract establishing the conclusion that it is not so. "Christianity: What is it?" by Reverend Scott, is a lecture to educated natives recommending the claims of Christianity to their serious consideration. "Bombay Beggars and Criers," by K. Raghunáthji, is a description of the numerous classes of Hindu and Mahomedan professional beggars and hawkers to be met with in the streets of Bombay. The author appears to have put himself to

much careful observation and referred to various works for the necessary materials for his book. The publication is a reprint from the *Indian Antiquary*, a monthly magazine noticed further on. "Pleasure Parties in Ancient India," by Bábu Rájendralál Mitra, is an entertaining description of a pleasure party in which the god Krishna and his kinsmen the Yádavs and other princes had taken part. The description is collected from the Hariwansha, or a later addition to the 18 *parvas* or sections of the Mahábhárat, reciting the genealogy of Krishna and the details of his early life. "The Bráhmanical Institution of Caste," by Ashva Ghoshu, is a reprint of a small argumentative work by a Buddhist author, attempting to prove that the institution of a caste is not sanctioned by the Vedic religion and is of a recent origin. "Comparison of the Laws of Ormusd with the laws of Jehova," is an attempt at proving that the Mosaic traditions and Mosaic laws are the offshoots of the older revelationary teaching which is contained more completely in the Zend writings. The work is a translation of extracts from the German work on the subject of Dr. Rhode. "The Persian and Jewish Doctrines of the Resurrection and Immortality of the Soul—stray passages from W. R. Alger's critical History of the Doctrine of Future Life"—shows that the Jewish doctrines on the subject are of Persian origin. "The Jewish Angelology and Demonology based upon Pársism," is a translation from the German work of Dr. Alexander Kohut. The series entitled "Papers for Thoughtful Readers" continues to be issued by the Christian Tract and Book Society of Bombay for the benefit of educated persons, particularly the natives of India. Four numbers were issued during the year, *viz.*, (I) One of the Phases of Modern Thought; (II) Methods of meeting Modern Unbelief; (III) The Intuitional Theory of Religion; (IV) The Claims of Christianity entitled to Investigation. The well-known periodical "The Indian Antiquary," full of curious oriental erudition, and embodying the result of much learned research, keeps up its high character and continues to disseminate useful information on antiquarian subjects. "The Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sârvajanik Sabha," contains, in addition to the proceedings of the Sabha or Association, "an independent section," under which appear this year the following interesting subjects: "The Central Asian Question;" "The Native Civil Service Correspondence;" "The Administrative Reforms in the Bombay Presidency;" Official Returns and their Character;" "The Drain of Indian Manuscript Treasures;" "Primary Education and Indigenous Schools;" "Higher Education—its Claims on State Support;" "Emancipation of Serfs in Russia;" and "Local Self-Government in the Bombay Presidency." The journal is conducted and edited by native gentlemen, and contains some extremely well-written articles. Moderation and perspicuity generally characterise the views expressed in the journal, and thus stamp

it with a worth which is not achieved by young, but so-called patriotic, writers, who are generally extremists. "The Theosophist," now in the fourth year of its existence continues to diffuse information on oriental philosophy, art, literature and occultism, embracing mesmerism, spiritualism and other secret sciences, and appears to maintain its popularity with a large section of young educated natives, and its comparatively extensive circulation. "The Orient," an Anglo-Indian monthly magazine of literature, science, and art, fully maintains its high character in its own line described in the last year's report. The serial tales and much of the other varied matter given in it are generally fascinating, interesting, and instructive. "The Puráns" is a monthly publication, giving translations into English of certain Hindu mythological works, such as Pándawpratáp, Rámawijaya, and others. The object of the publication appears to furnish the English-speaking public, who are unable or have no inclination to read the originals in Sanscrit or their translations in vernaculars, with a summary of the several Puráns.

7. I now proceed to notice the publications in oriental languages registered during the year under review. They are written, as usual, in one, two, or more languages. This Presidency has four principal vernaculars—Maráthi, Gujaráti, Kánarese, and Sindi. Hindustáni is also the vernacular of a considerable portion of the population. It has two forms or dialects which are respectively known as Hindi and Urdu. Books in these living languages are given collectively in the fourth column of the statement appended to this report. The populations being composed of different races professing different religions, there are several sacred and classical languages, such as Sanskrit, Mágadhi, Arabic, Persian, Zend, and Pahlavi. In all these dead languages books are issued every year. The works appearing in these old tongues are given in the fifth column of the statement appended to this Report.

8. The orders of the Government of India referred to in the 1st paragraph of this Report require that the publications catalogued during the year under report should be divided in accordance with four fundamental divisions—*firstly*, as originals, translations, and republications; *secondly*, according to the object with which they are written,—that is, as educational or non-educational; *thirdly*, according to the languages in which they are written; and, *lastly*, according to their subject-matter, as biographies, dramas, fictions, &c., &c. During the year there were altogether 1,038 oriental publications: of these 468, that is, about 45·09 per cent. are original, 74, or 7·13 per cent., are translations, and 496, or 47·78 per cent., are reprints. Again, of the above total (1,038) 182, or 17·53 per cent., are educational works, while the remaining 856, or 82·47 per cent., are non-educational. Again, classified according to the languages, the number of books published in more than one language is 183,

or 17·63 per cent. of the total number of publications in oriental languages. Turning to the publications in one language, it was formerly noticeable that almost every year Maráthi works constituted the great majority of such publications. Latterly, however, Gujaráti publications have sometimes approached very close to those in Maráthi in number, and have sometimes slightly exceeded the latter. This year the number of the former exceeds that of the latter by one book only. The Maráthi books are 326, or 31·41 of the total number of oriental publications. Next come the Gujaráti books, which count 327, or 31·51 per cent. of the total. Thus, the two great vernaculars of the Presidency absorb between themselves more than half (nearly 63 per cent.) of the grand total of oriental publications. That the populations speaking the remaining vernaculars are still very backward in education and in literary activity is a fact which comes prominently forward year after year in these annual reports ever since Government ordered them to be prepared. There have been only 17 books published in Sindi this year, 13 of which are reprints. Nine works have been printed in Kánarese, of which five are original and four translations, all, however, being small school-books useful for purposes of primary education. The Hindi and the Urdu publications respectively count 24 and 41, or 2·31 and 3·98 per cent. of the total. Of these 11 in the former, and 19 in the latter, are mere reprints. There are two works in Brij and one in Márwádi. The proportion which the publications appearing in the classical languages bear to the grand total is very small, being 10·40 per cent. Again, of these 108 classical works, 82, or nearly 8 per cent., are purely Sanscrit, 10 Persian, 12 Arabic, 3 Zend, and 1 Mágadhi. Almost all these classical publications are mere reprints of old books.

9. With these few remarks of a general character, I beg leave to review more particularly, but briefly, such publications in the collection as appear to deserve or call for special remarks in the order of the headings in which they are divided according to their subject-matter.

10. *Biography.*—Ten works have been registered under this head. Six of them are Maráthi and four Gujaráti. Of the former "Parshurámpant Bháu Patwardhan-yánchen Charitra," or the Life of Parshurámpant Bháu Patwardhan, is a biography of a prominent and enterprising member of the family of the Chief of Jamkhandi. He flourished at the end of the last century and rose by dint of self-exertion to the high post of a general in the army of the Peshwa. The materials for the biography have been collected from English works, old chronicles, and manuscripts. The work gained the prize offered by the Maráthi Granthottejak Mandali, or the Society for the Encouragement of New Works in the Maráthi language, established at Poona. The other Maráthi book deserving particular notice is "Abraham Charitra, or the Life of Abraham," which is a bio-

graphy of the Jewish patriarch Abraham as given in the Talmud. It possesses special interest from its being a translation into Maráthi for the use of the Israelites of Western India, for whose religious benefit scarcely any books are printed in Maráthi. Of the Gujaráti books "Widyáthi thatá lábhawishe kaviráj Bhukkandnun Charitra, or a Biography of the great poet Bhukkand, describing the advantages of learning," is the life of a poor Bráhman orphan named Bhukkand, who, being very vicious in childhood, was driven out of his house by his maternal uncle, who fed and protected him after the death of his parents. After experiencing various hardships the orphan reached a city, and by a fortuitous circumstance joined a college, took to hard study, and in course of time became a learned man and a poet. He was appointed a tutor in a Rajkumar College attended by princes from various parts. He was also entrusted with the tuition of the only and beautiful daughter of the king of that city. The tutor and the fair pupil became enamoured of each other and clandestinely married. This dastardly conduct of the tutor reached the ears of the king after some time, who ordered that the criminal be beheaded. While about to pay the extreme penalty of the law he composed some verses *impromptu* in praise of the beauty and love of his spouse, who resolved to immolate herself on the funeral pyre of her husband, who was about to be beheaded. His guru, or teacher, who had great influence with the king, interceded in his behalf. He was pardoned and married to the princess with public rites and ceremonies. He also married a sister of one of his former royal pupils. His first father-in-law gave him half of his kingdom. He led a happy life, and in advanced age became a Sanyási and renounced all wordly cares to seek the salvation of his soul. The present work is said to be the translation of an original production in Sanscrit. The other Gujaráti work deserving notice is "Shri Gaváribaninun Jamma Charitra, or the Biography of Gavaribai." Gavaribai was a poetess and a saint of Giripur, near Ahmedabad. She belonged to the Wadnágara Nágar caste, and lived about a hundred years ago. She was married at the early age of six, and only eight days after her marriage she became a widow. She devoted the rest of her life to religious meditation, and became proficient in religion and philosophy. She is said to have worked miracles and composed *ex-tempore* verses. She predicted the time of her death, which took place at the age of 50 on the banks of the sacred river Yamuna. A temple and a large well are still known at Giripur by her name. The latter portion of the book contains specimens of her devotional poetical compositions. The remaining Maráthi and Gujaráti books coming under this head are either reprints of works noticed in previous years, or do not deserve special notice here.

11. *Drama.*—There are 58 publications registered under this head. Of these 19 are Maráthi, 22 Gujaráti, 16 Urdu, and 1 Sanscrit. Of the

19 Maráthi publications, 9 are founded upon legendary tales given in the Puráns ; 3 are monthly numbers of a periodical entitled " Nátyakathárnava," or a Collection of Dramas and Novels, containing Maráthi original dramas, as well as translations and adaptations of Sanscrit and English dramas and novels ; 3 are monthly numbers of another periodical, known by the name of " Aitihásik Nátak Mála, or a Series of Historical Dramas," containing portions of dramas having for their subject the life of some of the Peshwas ; 2 are adaptations of Shakespeare's tragedy of Romeo and Juliet, with this alteration, however, that the tragical conclusion of the original has been abandoned in favour of a happy one in accordance with the prevailing Eastern taste sanctioned by a dramatic usage of a long standing. One is founded upon Sir Walter Scott's Guy Mannering, and one is based upon the story of " The Accommodation Bill " to be found in the work entitled " The Experiences of a Barrister." Of the 22 Gujaráti works 12 are founded upon legendary tales given in the Puráns or folk-lore, and the remaining 10 are purely original productions of more or less intrinsic value. Of the 16 Urdu works 11 are operas, or, properly speaking, musical dramas, and the remaining 5 are farcical plays. All these works are ordinary productions and intended principally for being acted on the stage. The single Sanscrit work is a reprint of the well-known drama " Uttar Ráma Charitam," by Bhawabhuti, dramatising the events described in the seventh book, or the Uttra-Kanda of the Rámáyana. The Maráthi work entitled " Sangit Saubhadra Nátak, purvárdha, or the Musical Drama of Princess Subhadrá, Frst Part," dramatises the popular story of the elopement of Subhadrá, the sister of the god Krishna, by Arjun, one of the Pándava princes. The story is to be found in the Adiparva portion of the Mahábhárat. The legend is attractive and entertaining. The drama is particularly adapted to acting, and is interspersed with verses set to different airs and tunes of Indian music, in the selection of which the writer appears to have displayed good taste. The play is an original production as far as its composition is concerned, and the author has evinced considerable command over the Maráthi language, and a capability for easy and happy expression. This play, as well as the Sangit Shákuntal noticed in the last year's Report, have had an important influence on the taste of the threatre-going public, and a further development of this taste is calculated to supplant altogether the present tendency of the native stage to enact scenes which offend reason and cultivated taste, and only please the groundlings. The other Maráthi work deserving notice is " Bhartrihari Nátak, or the Drama of King Bhartrihari." King Bhartrihari did not believe in the assurance given by his queen that she was his dutiful wife and loved him so dearly that she would die immediately on hearing of his death, and would not be able to survive the shock. He caused a rumour to be cir-

culated about his own death, on hearing of which the queen died from the shock. He bewailed the loss of his wife, but was consoled by the Saint Goraknáth, who proved to him the transient character of human life, and induced him to take to asceticism in order to secure the salvation of his soul. "Sávitri Charitra Nátak," or a drama of Sávatri, is a tolerably well-written work. The story of Sávitri, a young beautiful and sagacious princess and a most devoted and dutiful wife, is a beautiful legend well known to European orientalists under the name of "Sávitri Akhyán." The drama is a well-executed piece. It is, however, not an original production; it is said to be a translation of an original work written in Sanscrit. A Sanscrit college called "Rawájiraj College" has recently been opened at Morvi, and is supported by the Morvi State. Shastri Shankarlal Maheshvar, who is said to be also a poet, is the head of that institution, and is said to have composed in Sanscrit a voluminous work entitled "Parvati Parinaya Natak, or the Drama of the Marriage of the Goddess Parvati," and the "Savitri Charitra Natak" is an extract from it. Judging from the translation, the original work, as well as the larger production, of which it is a portion, appear to be well written. They, moreover, carry interest, as being the productions in Sanscrit of a Shastri of the old school, and it is to be regretted that they have not been yet published. The learned Shastri is said to have also composed in Sanscrit a poem and a tale. "Kanta," or the drama of that name, is another tolerably well-written book. The foundation of the work is an episode from the history of Gujarát, in which a Rajput lady endured great persecution from her captor, preserved her chastity, and was prepared to immolate herself in fire, under the belief that her husband was killed by his enemies. The captor of the lady, a vicious, licentious, and a reckless prince, killed his confidant who used to advise him in the matter, and was himself poisoned by a woman, whom he had employed for the purpose of seducing the Rajput lady. Just as the lady entered the funeral pyre, her husband arrived; but, seeing his faithful and dear wife past all means of liberation, immolated himself by her side. The drift of the story is to describe the heroic resolution of a chaste and high-minded lady to preserve her chastity at all hazards, and the evil fate of vicious persons. The conclusion of the story is not happy, inasmuch as both the vicious and the virtuous characters are made to close their careers in death. "Kripanashá and Prapanchi Dwija, or the Drama of the Merchant Kripanashá, a miser, and the wily Brahman priest named Prapanchi," is another Gujaráti work not possessing any literary merit. It is, however, interesting in so far as it aims at exposing the tricks resorted to by Brahman priests to defraud laymen by practising upon their superstitious fears. "Shani Mahátmya Natak, or the drama glorifying the planetary god Shani or Sa-

turn," dramatises the popular legend relating the numerous miseries Raja Wikramaditya suffered for having insulted the planetary god Shani. The legend is to be found in the "Shani Mahatmya, or the Glorification of the god Shani," by Tátyaji Mahipati. The drama is a tolerably good production. "Raja Chandan and Sati Malayagari no ákho nátak, or the drama of king Chandan and his chaste and virtuous wife Malayagari," illustrates the religious belief of the Hindus that the sins committed in a former birth have to be atoned for in the present life. King Chandan, his wife Malayagari, and their two sons led a holy and upright life, but had to atone for sins committed by them in a former life. The planetary god Shani persecuted them. They lost their kingdom, fled from the hands of a foreign invader, and, after suffering great hardships and separation from one another, regained their kingdom and lived happily. The work bearing the high-sounding title "Arya Praja, or a play showing the miserable condition of the rising generation of this well-known Aryavarta," relates the sad fate of the son of a great merchant who grew vicious, took to drinking and other vices, murdered his brother and ultimately abandoned his parents to undergo untold miseries created by his own folly and indiscretion. "Insáfe Máhamudsháh Gazanawi, urf, isa háth de, isa háth le, Nátak do bábaká, or the Justice of King Muhammed of Gazni, or As you sow, So shall you reap," is an Urdu drama in two acts, illustrating the sound principles that virtue triumphs in the end while vice is punished. Imrán, a merchant, oppresses and tries to murder his virtuous ward, the son of his deceased master, for the sake of his riches, but is prevented from so doing by his own wife and son. In order to remove all obstacles in his way, Imrán kills his only son and charges his own wife with the murder. King Muhammed, however, who used to go about his capital at night in disguise, becomes acquainted with the real facts of the case, and the merchant has to suffer for the atrocious crime committed by him. The ward who falls in love with the daughter of the king's Vazir, and who is arrested as a thief by the disguised king Muhammed, while coming out at night from the residence of his beloved, succeeds at last in having her for his wife. "Nayerange Ishka, urf Dámáne Asamat, Tamásháá chár bábaka, or the New Mode of Making Love, or the Fort of Chastity," is another Urdu drama in Gujaráti characters. It exemplifies the existence of animosity or bad feeling, which is generally known to exist between a step-mother and her step-children. A prince and a princess are harshly treated by their step-mother, who desires that the latter should marry her own son, who is a perfect fool. The son tries to pay his attentions to the princess in an awkward fashion and is discarded by her. The prince and the princess incur the hatred of the step-mother, who orders that they should be beheaded. The executioner, however, lets them off.

The brother and the sister subsequently separate from each other by an accident. Under great trials and difficulties the sister preserves her chastity. The brother becomes a king, and, after instituting a search for his missing sister, finds her living a spotless life under adverse circumstances. Both the Urdu plays, like most others registered this year, are specially intended for being acted, and are sometimes acted on the local stage.

12. *Fiction.*—This head comprises 47 publications, 19 of which are Maráthi, 21 Gujaráti, 1 Arabic, 3 Arabic-Sindi, and 3 Sanscrit; they are of various sizes and merits. Many of them are reprints of well-known popular tales, such as Sinhásan Battishi in Maráthi, and Vikramnámun in Gujaráti, which consist of short tales celebrating the extraordinary virtues and achievements of Wikramáditya, an ancient king of Málwa, renowed in mythology, whose reign forms the starting point of the Hindu era called Samvat, beginning 57 years before the Christian era; the stories are replete with the marvellous and the miraculous; Tutinámun, or the Stories told by a Parrot; Hátam bin Tái, or the Adventures of Hatim Tái, Alif Lailah wa Laila, Jilde Sáni, or the second volume of the original of the well-known work called "The Arabian Nights," and the Gujaráti translations issued in parts of the same work; Gajarámárujini wártá, or the Story of Gajarámáru; Gul Baukáwalini wártá, or the Story of Gul Baukáwali; Sasai Punu, or the Story of Sasai and Punu; Kisse Rái Diáchajo, or the Story of Rái Diách Bána's Kádambari, Part II, Fasciculi, 2nd and 3rd, one of the greatest and best works in prose in Sanscrit literature; and Panchatantra, Part I. With the exception of the few following publications, the remaining works do not deserve special notice: "Wanderings of Yamunábái, or Narratives of Hindu Widow Fife," second edition, is a tolerably well-written book, describing the miseries suffered by Bráhman and other high-caste Hindu widows, who are prohibited by their religion from re-marrying. The author of the book being a Christian, the wretched widow who has had to undergo diverse miseries, is at last made to find consolation in conversion to Christianity and contraction of a second marriage. The work was written about twenty-five years ago, since which time important changes have come over the educated portion of the Hindu society, and the notions about the enormity of the sin of widow marriage have undergone material alterations. In the present edition of the book those changes have been noticed, and the original plot has been modified to suit the taste of the present generation. "Vadhu Darpan, or the Bride's Mirror," is an adaptation into Maráthi from the original work in Urdu entitled "Mirátulla Arus," by Khán Bahádur Maulwi Názir Ahmed. It is a picture of the domestic life in a tolerably well-to-do Marátha family. Two sisters of entirely different

dispositions marry into the same family. The elder sister is badly brought up, and is exceedingly ill-tempered and quarrelsome. The younger one is good-natured, intelligent, and discreet. The former's misbehaviour, folly, and general ignorance of household management are a source of trouble to her husband. The latter's sweet temper, accomplishments, and general discreetness, make her the favourite of her husband's family. The elder's domestic life is unfortunate and sad, while that of the younger is prosperous and happy. The original Urdu work elicited much praise and obtained a prize from the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The adaptation is, on the whole, well executed. "Gulliver's Travels, Part II, a voyage to Brobdingnag," is a translation into Maráthi of the well-known work of the same name, by Dean Swift. The translation is a fair production and a good addition to the juvenile Maráthi literature; so also is "The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, Part I, freely translated into Maráthi." The latter is also a fair performance, and has been published by the Educational Department. "Kamalá Kumári, or the story of the young virgin named Kamalá," is a tolerably well-drawn picture of the social life of a Gujaráti Hindu. Kamalá, a young daughter of a rich person, is married to a husband much younger than herself, a child four or five years old, in accordance with an evil practice largely prevalent in Gujarát. The unfortunate girl becomes a widow at an early age, suffers the unbearable miseries of widowhood, and is remarried with the consent of her parents. "Bhánumati, or a tale of that name," is also a decent production. It describes the evils of child-marriages performed by parents over-anxious to secure connections with "good" or rich families. "Sadharájesangh, athawá Siddharáj Jayasinhadewani wártá, or Sadharájesangh, or the story of Siddharáj Jayasinhadewa," was issued for the first time in 1881, and has now appeared in its second edition. As stated in the Report for 1881, the work is a well-written historical tale of a Rajput king of Gujarát of the Solanki dynasty. It graphically describes Rajput chivalry and valour. The subject is taken from Forbes' Rásmálá. The very fact of the publication of a second edition within one year of the appearance of the first edition proves the popularity of the work. "The Shirastedár," or the native secretary to a European revenue or magisterial officer, is a translation into Gujaráti of the Maráthi work of the same name published in 1881, and noticed in the last report in the following terms: "It is a small Maráthi tale written in an attractive style. The title of the book indicates that the contents relate to the native head clerk in the office of a Collector or Judge. The tale gives the confessions of a dishonest and corrupt Shirastedár of a European revenue and magisterial officer. After successfully earning large sums by corruption and following a reckless and licentious course, his evil acts are detected;

he is ultimately sent to prison." The Gujaráti translation is tolerably good. "Ratna Lakshmi, or the Frogs asking for a King," is a Gujaráti tale of the mutiny of 1857, condemning the Maratha rule, the miscreant Náná Sáheb, Tátyá Topi, and other prominent characters of that time. "Quentin Durward," translated into Gujaráti (in th reeparts), Part II, is a translation of a portion of Sir Walter Scott's novel of the same name in the Waverley series. As the production of a Muhammadan graduate of the University of Bombay, the translation is good.

13. *History.*—There are 29 publications under this head, of which 18 are Maráthi, 7 Gujaráti, 1 Urdu, 1 Arabic, and 2 Sindi. Of these 11 are elementary school-books. Among the remaining there are in the Maráthi section 12 numbers of the serial entitled "Káwyetihás Sangraha," a monthly magazine intended for the publication of old chronicles, historical and biographical, and old and unpublished poems in Maráthi and Sanscrit. The present numbers include, among other matter, the biography of Shiváji II, *alias* Sháhu Mahárâj, king of Sátára, being a continuation of the biography of Rájárám Mahárâj, both composed by Malhár Rámráv. Malhár was a Chitnis, or secretary, in the service of the Rájás of Sátára, and compiled the two biographies with the aid of the State records by order of Sháhu Mahárâj II, *alias* Abá Sáheb, in A.D. 1810-11. The present numbers of the series also contain a paraphrase of the well-known philosophical work, the Bhagawad Gita, by Uddhawa Chidghana. "Shrimant Mahárâj Malhárráv Gáikwád hyánchá kharâ itihás," or the True History of Malhárráv Gáikwár, is a critical notice of the principal events of the prince's short reign and of the conduct of the British Government towards him. Turning to historical publications in Gujaráti, there are "Bahaman Námun, or the History of King Bahaman," being a history of Persia in the reign of Bahaman Aspandiyár; and "the History of the Ancient Kings of the Pársís," translated into Gujaráti prose from Firdousee's Sháh Námeh, with copious explanatory notes, &c., Vol. III. The Urdu book entitled "Kassasul Ambiá, or the Stories of the Prophets," is an account of the old Mahomedan prophets from Adam downwards. The Arabic work "Alámun Nás, or the Information for the People," is a history of the Khalifs who ruled at Mecca, Medina, Bagdád, and other places. The Sindi work "Mukhtiár Námu, or the Deeds of Mukhtiár," describes the wars made by Mukhtiár, a follower of Imám Husen, with the followers of Yazid, a Khaliph of the Umeya dynasty. The original of this work is in Persian.

14. *Language.*—This important head comprises 112 publications of various sizes and merits. Of these 36 are Maráthi, 12 Gujaráti, 5 Kánarese, 4 Urdu, 6 Sindi, 5 Persian, 8 Sanscrit, 1 Arabic, 9 Maráthi and English, 13 Gujaráti and English, 1 Gujaráti and Maráthi, 1 Ká-

narese and Maráthi, 6 Persian and English, 1 Sanscrit and English, 1 Hebrew and Maráthi, 1 Persian and Sindi, 1 English and Latin, 1 Pahlavi, Gujaráti, and English. Almost all the publications are either originals or reprints of school-books in the different vernaculars and classical languages, books of paraphrase, small elementary grammars, glossaries, &c. The following four only need to be more particularly noticed: "Pahlavi, Gujaráti, and English Dictionary, Vol. III," by Jámáspji Dastur Minocheherji Jámásp Ásana, is a praiseworthy attempt to supply the desideratum of a dictionary of a difficult and obscure dead language. The first volume of this invaluable work appeared in 1877, and its second volume in 1879, both of which have been favourably noticed, both in this country and in Europe. "The Vyákarana-Mahábháshya, of Patanjali, Vol. II, Part I, edited by F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., is a carefully prepared edition of a work too well known to oriental scholars to need any praise in this place. Dádobá Pándurang Tarkhadkar's Large Maráthi Grammar is a comprehensive work by itself, but needed the incorporation of certain additional information to make it more exhaustive. This desideratum has been supplied by a "Supplement to the Seventh Edition of the Large Maráthi Grammar," by Dadobá himself. The appearance of an "Elementary Hebrew Grammar in Maráthi for Bene-Israel children," shows that the study of their sacred language by the Israelites residing in the Bombay Presidency is receiving encouragement, and deserves to be hailed as a sign of the progress these people are making in education.

15. *Law.*—There are 6 works under this head; of these 2 are in Maráthi, 2 in Gujaráti, and 2 in Sanscrit. They are either reprints of old works or summaries of existing Acts and Regulations, and call for no special remarks.

16. *Medicine.*—Seven works are registered under this head; of these, 3 are Maráthi, 3 Gujaráti, and 1 Hindi. With the exception of the following publication, the rest are mere reprints of old indigenous works: "Wanaushadhi Prakásh, bhág pahilá, or the Wild Medical Plants and their uses, Part I," is a praiseworthy attempt to give information regarding the medicinal uses of herbs and plants. A number of wild plants growing in the Ratnágiri district are described, the description being invariably accompanied by illustrations shewing the shape of the leaves of plants and information regarding their medicinal applications.

17. *Miscellaneous.*—This is the most comprehensive of all the heads into which publications are classified according to their subject-matter. It comprises 361 volumes, or 34·78 per cent. of the whole number of oriental publications. Prose translations of old Vedic hymns and of some of the Puráns; several numbers of the different periodicals in the Maráthi and Gujaráti languages, both literary and technical; a number of essays, large and small, on a variety of subjects; works on astrology,

and military exercises; short accounts of well-known mythological personages; receipts for the various articles of daily use; maps, &c., &c.; all these have been put under this general head. The following publications may, however, be noticed more particularly: "The Vedárthayatna, or an Attempt to interpret the Vedas," a valuable contribution to Maráthi literature, continues to be published. Its merits have been alluded to in several previous reports, and they need not be repeated in this place. "Bháratártha Prakásha," or the substance of the great epic of the Mahábhárát in Gujaráti, also continues to be published in small parts. Translations of the epic of the Rámáyan and the philosophical Purán Bhágawata have been commenced to be published in Gujaráti and are issued in monthly parts. The "Baroda Hitawardhak Mandali," or the Baroda Association for promoting the Welfare of the Country, continues to publish a series of very cheap (priced from 1 to 4 pies) small tracts on useful subjects intended for the use of poor people. These tracts seem naturally to find extensive circulation among them. Two other associations, the Bhávnagar Nitibhánudaya Sabhá and the Shiva Bálodaya Sabhá, also publish similar small tracts. The subjects treated of in these pamphlets during this year are Unity, Truth, Emulation, Conceit, Sowing of Kitchen Vegetable Seeds, Company, and Duties of a Patient towards his Medical Adviser. "Pársi Prakásh, being a record of important events in the growth of the Pársi community in Western India, chronologically arranged from the date of their immigration into India to the present day," which has reached its seventh part, contains a vast mass of information about the Párs'is, collected from published and unpublished records, and evinces considerable labour and care on the part of the compiler in arranging and presenting the work in a readable form. "Náridharma, or the Duties of Women," is a translation of an original work in Bengali, and is mainly founded on the precepts in the Manu Smriti, or the Institutes of Manu, and the Bhárat Purán on the duties of females. "Stridharmaniti, or Religious and Moral Advice to Women," is a work from the pen of the reputed Sanscrit lady-scholar Ramábái. The work strongly advocates the education of females, and maintains that India will never prosper until all her women are educated and in a position to lend a helping-hand to their husbands. The work treats of education requisite for women in various walks of life. "Stri-purusha Tulaná, or a Comparison of Man with Woman," is a vindication of the female sex from the unmerited calumny believed in by Hindus in common with other oriental nations that woman is by nature more depraved than man, and an exhortation to Bráhmans and other higher classes to give up caste distinctions, to abandon evil customs, to sanction widow marriages, to encourage native arts and industries, &c. The work is said to be the production of a female of the Marátha caste

and is written in a strong language and an undignified style. "Purush parikshá, or the Discernment of Human Nature," is a Sanscrit work containing stories of virtuous and vicious persons, in prose and verse, written on the model of the Hitopadesha. The work is said to be more than 400 years old The present edition also contains a translation of the same into Gujaráti. "Dongarichyá Turuhgant Amuche 101 Diwas, or our residence in the Dongri or the County Jail (in Bombay) for one hundred and one days," is from the pen of the editor of the *Kesari* newspaper, who, with some others, was convicted of the charge of defaming the Kárbhári of Kolhápur, Ráv Bahádur Mahádev Wásudev Barve, and sentenced to suffer imprisonment. The book contains an account of the jail discipline as observed by the author, who suggests certain reforms in the system of the living, the treatment, and the punishment of the prisoners. "Sárvajanik Wyawahárshikshan, or Universal Practical Training," describes the present condition of India as impoverished, and compares it with that of the other civilised countries in the world, which were once in an equally bad state, but rose to affluence on account of the practical training in arts and sciences acquired by the people. It exhorts the people to devote all their attention to this subject, as otherwise the country will never improve. "Sthánik Swarájya, athawá Lokalfand wa Myunisipál Kamityánchi Sankshipta máhiti, or Local Self-Government, or a Short Description of Local Fund and Municipal Committees," is an attempt to point out the defects in the constitution of the existing local fund and municipal committees, and to disseminate information about the object and scope of the viceregal scheme of Local Self-Government, and the proceedings of the Bombay Government in connection with it. "Chhod, Jamin, and Khátar, or the Plant, the Soil, and the Manure," is a useful attempt to disseminate, among the Gujaráti-speaking population, a knowledge of the improved modes of agriculture followed in England. "Hints on how to protect Crops from Droughts in India" is a work containing some information about ploughing, the use of manure and of irrigation works, and also about other useful matters regarding agriculture. "Hindusthánántil Shet-karyánchi Sthiti wa Shetkichin Kámen, or the State of Indian Agriculture and Agriculturists," contains some valuable information regarding Indian agriculture and the deplorable condition of the cultivators, and suggests measures for its amelioration. It is asserted that, though the agriculturists work very hard, their condition is miserable, owing chiefly to their ignorance, the heavy weight of Government demand, and their indebtedness to the Sávkár. "Hitashikshánchi Rás, or Beneficial Advice," contains social, religious, and moral instructions for the Jains. The work is said to have been written about 250 years ago. "Professor Max Müller's Hebbert Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion, translated into Gujaráti," is undoubtedly a

valuable edition to Gujaráti literature. It is believed that the lectures are being translated into some other vernaculars of the country.

18. The following is a list of the periodicals registered during the year under report and included under the head "Miscellaneous":—

Maráthi.

1.—Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár,—a monthly magazine of Maráthi literature, published in Bombay.

2.—Nibandha Málá, or a Series of Essays, published at Poona.

3.—Abalá Mitra, or a Friend of Womankind,—a monthly magazine for female readers, published at Alíbág.

4.—Saddharma Dipa, or the Light of True Religion,—a magazine which, besides some matter of a general literary interest, contains essays in elucidation of the Hindu religion, published at Alíbág.

5.—Berár School Paper,—a periodical for schoolmasters, published at Akola.

6.—Bálabodha, or Instructions for Children,—a monthly periodical published at Bombay.

7.—Punen Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak, or the monthly journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabhá, published at Poona,—is intended for the publication in Maráthi of the proceedings of the Association and of communications, reviewing and discussing important political questions of the day.

8.—Stri Sadbodha Chintámani, or Instruction for Females,—a literary periodical published at Bombay.

9.—Loka hitawádi, or the Public Adviser,—a literary and scientific periodical, published at Poona.

10.—Rájahounsa, or the Royal Swan,—a literary periodical, published at Poona.

11.—Tarun Mitra, or the Friend of Youth,—a literary periodical, published at Ratnágiri.

Gujaráti.

12.—Widyá Mitra, or Literary Friend,—a monthly periodical, published at Bombay.

13.—Swadesh Watsal, or the Patriot,—a monthly periodical, published at Bombay.

14.—Árya Dharma Prakásh, or the Light of the Religion of the Aryas,—a monthly periodical devoted to the defence and elucidation of the orthodox doctrines of Hinduism, published at Bombay.

15.—Satyodaya, or the Dawn of Fruth,—a small monthly magazine of Christianity, published at Surat.

16.—Árya Dnyán Wardhak, or the Promoter of Áryan Knowledge,—a literary periodical, published at Bombay.

17.—Gul Afshán, or the Sprinkling of Flowers,—a literary periodical, published at Bombay.

18.—Bál Mitra, or the Children's Friend,—a monthly periodical containing instructive stories for children, published at Bombay.

19.—Nuré Elam, or the Light of Science,—a literary and scientific periodical, published at Bombay.

20.—Stri Bodh, or Instruction for Women,—a literary and scientific periodical intended for the instruction of women, published at Bombay.

21.—Gujarát Tri Másik, or the Gujarát Quarterly Journal,—a literary periodical, published at Bombay.

22.—Dnyán Wardhak, or the Promoter of Knowledge,—a literary periodical, published at Bombay.

Portuguese and English.

23.—O'Patriota or the Patriot—,a quarterly literary journal, published at Bombay.

Several of these periodicals contain very interesting and readable matter.

19. *Poetry.*—This head also comprises a large number of publications. They amount to 224, or 21·58 per cent. of the total number of publications. Of these 72 are Maráthi, 68 Gujaráti, 16 Hindi, 1 Márwádi, 12 Urdu, 3 Persian, 1 Arabic, 2 Sindi, 34 Sanscrit, 8 Sanscrit and Maráthi, 2 Persian and Gujaráti, 2 Persian and English, 1 Persian and Urdu, 1 Hindi and Gujaráti, and 1 Arabic and Pushtu. They include new editions of some popular Puráns, as the Rámáyana, Krishna wijaya, Shiwa lilámrit, Guru charitra, Ráma wijaya, and Rukhmini swayamwar; some reprints of several old and popular Vernacular and Sanscrit poems, songs, and hymns; several original pieces of varying merits, none of them calling for any special remarks. The following may, however, be briefly noticed: "Bhadali Wákya, or Maxims by Bhadali," in Gujaráti, is a work on agriculture, a subject on which scarcely any works are to be met with in the old vernacular literature; it is also interesting from its author being an educated lady. Bhadali was the only and learned daughter of a great Bráhman astrologer of Márwád named Hudad, who, says the tradition, flourished about seven hundred years ago. She was taught astrology, among other sciences, and has in this book given forecasts of weather, rain, crops, and several other natural phenomena for the different months of the year, arrived at by astrological and other observations. These maxims are said to be largely consulted by the agriculturists of Gujarát. "Mahábhárattántargat Bhárat Sár, or the Substance

of the Mahábhárat Purán," is interesting in so far as it is the production in Sanscrit of a Shástri of the old school.

20. *Politics.*—Only a work or two are registered under this head at times. This year two works have been published. "Widur niti, or the Advice of Widur to his Cousin Dhritaráshtra on Polity and Morality," is a translation of an extract from the Mahábhárat. The book is very popular and has passed through numerous editions in almost all the vernaculars of India. "The English Constitution" is a collection of papers originally contributed to a Gujaráti periodical. It tries to give to the Gujaráti-speaking population an idea of the constitutional government of England. Though the description is short, it is well written and couched in plain and attractive language.

21. *Philosophy* (*including mental and moral science*).—Forty-two publications are registered under this head, and almost all of them are reprints. Of these 7 are in Sanscrit, 9 in Maráthi, 2 in Gujaráti, 3 in Hindi, 7 in Sanscrit and Maráthi, 2 in Sanscrit and Gujaráti, 1 in Sanscrit and English, 10 in Sanscrit, Maráthi, and English, and 1 in Sanscrit, Maráthi, Gujaráti, and Hindi. There are several editions of the well-known Bhagawad Gitá, some of which are accompanied with translations, and a few editions of the substance in Maráthi of the same work by Dnyándewa. There is an edition of the well-known Bhágawat Purán (in Sanscrit) and also of the substance of the same work in Maráthi. There are two editions, one in Hindi and another in Maráthi, of the well-known Purán the Yogawasishta, which consists of stories inculcating the various doctrines of Vedántism. An edition of the Panchadashi, or a book on Vedánt philosophy, consisting of fifteen chapters by Widyáranya, and reprints of some tracts on popular Vedántism are also to be found in this collection. The following may be specially noticed: The work entitled "The Yoga Philosophy" is a collection of the Yoga aphorisms of Patanjali, together with Bhojarájáh's commentary on the same. It is accompanied by a reprint of the English translations of the above works by the late Dr. Ballantyne and Gowind Shástri Dewa, extracts from various books bearing upon the subject, and an introduction by Colonel Henry S. Olcott, the President of the Theosophical Society. The original Sanscrit work and its commentary are too well known to oriental scholars to need a remark. "Láwni Sangraha, bhág pahelo, or a Collection of Láwni Songs, Part I," contains verses inculcating the doctrines of Jain philosophy and praising some of the Jain saints. The highly valuable magazine "Shaddarshana Chintanika, or Studies in Indian Philosophy," continues to be published. It has been noticed and its great usefulness pointed out in several past reports. "Nyáya Bhárati, or a translation of Nyáya Siddhánta, Muktávali, or Nyáya Philosophy:" Nyáya Siddhánta Muktávali is a commentary by Pandit Wishwanáth Panchánana Battá-

chárya on a favourite text-book of the Nyáya system of philosophy, entitled "Bháshá Parichchheda," which has been edited and translated by Dr. Roer. It has been translated into Maráthi by Bhimáchárya Zalkikar, who calls his book "Nyáya Bhárati," in memory of his late wife Bhárati. "Sanmárga Dipika, or the Torch showing the Right Road," is a Maráthi translation of a work entitled "Social and Moral Duties" in the shape of a catechism describing some of the social and moral virtues, and pointing out the advantages resulting from their observance. "Yoga widya ane asali Iránio, or Spiritual or Abstract Devotion and the Ancient Iránians," sets forth the great importance and advantages of Yoga Widyá, shows that the ancient Iránias were well versed in it, and exhorts the Pársís of the present day to resume its study.

22. *Religion.*—This important head comprises 88 publications. They are in several languages, both sacred and vernacular, and treat of the different forms of the religions which prevail in this vast continent. The collection contains reprints of several respectable treatises on some of the sacred ceremonies of Bráhmanism, of portions of the Kurán, of Christian Gospels, of Zend Avasta, of works relating to the modern sect of Swámi Náráyan, of some Jain hymns and Jain religious tracts, a few works of the Indian Deistic or Rationalistic school, and a catechism of the Jewish religion. There is no work under this head which requires special notice.

23. *Science Mathematical and Science Natural.*—Fifteen works were registered under the former and 36 under the latter of these heads. All the publications comprised under the two heads are small school manuals, calling for no special notice, with the exception of the two following works: "Elements of Astronomy," by H. J. Bruce, is a well-written and carefully prepared work, compiled from the most recent authorities on the subject. "The Elements of Botany" is another Maráthi book, which, like that mentioned above, is a useful attempt to popularise among the Maráthi-speaking population a knowledge of the useful science of botany. Unlike astronomy, botany, as a science, does not appear to have been assigned a distinct place by the ancient Hindus, and Mr. Bhálchandra's work is, therefore, the more important as an addition to the Maráthi literature.

24. *Travels and Voyages.*—Very few works have been hitherto registered under this head, apparently for the reasons that very few natives travel to distant countries; fewer still record their experiences, and there seems no great desire to read the works of Europeans describing their travels. In the year under review a work has been registered under this head, which carries some interest with it. It is entitled "Travels in Persia from 2nd April 1878 up to 22nd May 1880, by Káwasji Dinshá Kiásh." Fired by a strong desire to visit his father-land, the author

undertook the long and difficult journey, though not in affluent circumstances. The work is well written, and is an important addition to Gujaráti literature, and ought to be very interesting to the Pársí community, from whom it deserves good encouragement.

25. During the year under report, books have been issued from 85 printing presses in this Presidency, as may be gathered from the Quarterly Catalogues published during that period. They are distributed as follows: Bombay has 42 presses, in which 766 books were printed. The Deccan has 20 presses, in which 234 books were printed. Gujarát has 18 presses, in which 161 books were printed. Sind has 5 presses, in which 20 books were printed. Of the total number of publications, 853 were printed, while the remaining 328 were lithographed.

26. I beg to conclude this brief analysis by observing that, as far as I have been able to notice, the general tone of the publications, registered during the year was unobjectionable as regards morality and loyalty.

Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1882.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography	1	10	...	...	
2	Drama	...	57	1	...	
3	Fiction	...	43	2	2	
4	History	5	16	1	12	
5	Language	3	63	15	34	
6	Law	6	4	2	...	
7	Medicine	1	6	...	1	
8	Miscellaneous . . .	114	282	9	70	
9	Poetry	1	172	38	14	
10	Politics	...	2	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . .	2	13	6	23	
12	Religion	5	28	33	27	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . .	1	14	1	...	
14	Science (Natural and other) .	4	36	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages . .	...	1	...	...	
	TOTAL .	143	747	108	183	1,181
1	Original Works . . .	107	406	14	48	
2	Translations . . .	15	57	1	16	
3	Republications { (*a*) Original . .	21	254	93	110	
	{ (*b*) Translations .	...	30	...	9	
	TOTAL .	143	747	108	183	1,181
1	Educational Works . .	8	137	13	32	
2	Non-educational Works .	135	610	95	151	
	TOTAL .	143	747	108	183	1,181

RAOJI BHAVANRÁO PAVGI,

Acting Registrar of Native Publications.

BENGAL.

From C. W. BOLTON, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 866, dated Calcutta, the 31st July 1883.

In continuation of Mr. Bayley's letter No. 936, dated the 29th June 1882, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the Annual Report on the Bengal Library for the year 1882, and the Analysis of Books received in that Library, together with the usual Statistical Forms Nos. 1 to 4.

Report on the Bengal Library for the year 1882.

The number of books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1882 was 1,568, which is greater than the number received in 1881 by 92. This increase cannot be regarded as indicating a certain increase of the activity of the Press in Bengal during the year under review, inasmuch as it may have been due to another circumstance, namely, a relaxation of the rule excluding editions of books not containing additions or alterations from the operation of Act XXV of 1867—a rule which appears to have been more strictly enforced during the year 1881 than during the year under report. But although the activity of the Press in Bengal cannot be stated to have increased, it may be remarked with confidence that it suffered no diminution during the year under review. During the nine years, from 1874 to 1882, the number of publications received in the Bengal Library did not exceed 1,600 in any year, except in 1874 and 1880, when it slightly exceeded 1,800, as the following statement will show :—

1874	1,823	1879	1,391
1875	1,528	1880	1,822
1876	1,512	1881	1,476
1877	1,576	1882	1,568
1878	1,486		

Leaving out of view the two exceptional years 1874 and 1880, and taking a somewhat rough view of the matter, it may be said that the activity of the Press in Bengal has remained nearly unvaried and uniform during the decade of years, commencing with 1874, the extent of variation having been confined within the small figure 185, representing the difference between the highest figure 1,576 in 1877, and the lowest figure 1,391 in 1879. It is, of course, difficult to ascertain the exact cause or causes of this tolerably long uniformity. But one explanation may be hazarded by way of conjecture, and that is, that there has not

been in Bengal, during the last nine or ten years, any appreciable increase in the number of those leading writers of prose and poetry who, like Babus Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Keshab Chandra Sen, and Hem Chandra Banerji, constitute, so to say, the measure of the model which other writers follow, and thereby determine, in a somewhat rough form, the amount of literary activity in this country. Other causes may be possibly found in the quantity and quality of the education which is given in the schools and colleges of Bengal; but it would be venturing a little too far into the region of speculation to enter upon their examination in this place.

It is satisfactory to observe that, as the Press in Bengal did not decline in activity, so also did its quality remain unimpaired during the year under review. In some departments it was, indeed, better than it had been in 1881, which was in itself a remarkably good year. The following analytical statement will show that the literature of Bengal fully maintained, during the year under review, the high standard which it has of late attained.

Biography.—The improvement exhibited in 1881 in this branch of literature was steadily sustained in 1882. It seems that the art of biographical composition is understood by Bengali writers, and that it will be henceforth characterised by those features and principles which belong to it in Europe. The growing love of Bengali writers for this species of composition, and the success with which they are endeavouring to write biography on the European method, seem to indicate that the mental cast and complexion of the Bengali is beginning to change in a manner which will, sooner or later, lead to a full awakening of the historical spirit in this country. The best biographical work in Bengali, received in the Library during the year 1882, was *Sákyamuni-Charitra o Nirbán-tattwa*, or *The Life of Sákyamuni and the Philosophy of Nirbán*, by Babu Aghor Náth Gupta. It consists of two parts, and is based principally upon Buddha's well-known memoir, the *Lalitavistra*. It bears marks of industry and earnestness. It is executed in a loving, reverend, and devotional spirit; and its style is easy, concise, and clear. Another good Bengali biographical work was a memoir of Babu Aghor Náth Gupta himself, whose work on *Sákyamuni* shows that Bengali literature has suffered a loss by his untimely death. Babu Aghor Náth's memoir possesses all the moral and literary characteristics of his own life of Buddha. The third volume of an interesting collection of memoirs of Mahomedan saints, entitled *Túpas-málá*, was published last year. This work possesses great moral and religious interest, and along with the two memoirs noticed above, represents the activity of the Brahmo Somaj of India in the year 1882, in this department of Bengali literature. *Túpas-málá* is a translation from a Persian work undertaken in the spirit and

under the influence of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen's New Dispensation, which may be therefore regarded as having opened up new and almost untried resources for the enrichment of Bengali literature. Another useful and interesting memoir, brought out duringthe year, was *Mahátmá Syámá Charan Sarkárer Jiban Charit*, by Babu Bechárám Chatterji. As a record of the career of a Bengali, whose success in life was due to great industry and self-reliance, the work possesses much value. The materials for this memoir were derived by the author from Babu Syámá Charan Sarkár himself. Two memoirs of Sir Ashley Eden—one in Bengali and another in Sanscrit—were published during the year. The Sanscrit memoir was more of the nature of a panegyric in verse than a plain biographical narrative. Babu Rajani Kánta Gupta contributed to the Mary Carpenter Series a brief account, in Bengali, of the life and Indian labours of that philanthropic lady.

Drama.—As in other years, so in the year under review, no work possessed of the highest and truest characteristics of this species of composition was published in Bengali or in any other language in use in this country. As one of the best and most powerful means of laying bare, and representing in a graphic form, the mind of man in all its deepest and most interesting aspects, the dramatic art seems not yet generally understood or appreciated. Bengali dramatists appear to think that dialogues are not merely the form, but also the essence and the soul, of the drama. They accordingly take up any subject which strikes their fancy or caprice, write in connection with it the largest number of speeches which they are able to compose with the store of words at their command, make every speech long enough to exhaust the speaker's breath, use flat and even vulgar colloquialisms, and introduce domestics and *chillum-burdars* in season and out of season as the best way of complying with the canons relating to truth and nature in art, and give to the public their strange handiwork under the name of a drama. This low, false, and mistaken form of dramatic composition seems owing to the want of that depth of knowledge and culture which is required for the sound conception and proper execution of a work of constructive art. Enough has been already said regarding the execution of dramatic work in Bengali to prove the correctness of this observation. An examination of the objects with which they are written will furnish another illustration in point. Those objects are seldom of the kind which true dramatists propose to themselves. A Bengali drama, when not relating to mythological subjects, is, roughly speaking, written either with the view of extolling in a highly inflated and declamatory style the ancient glories of India, or of condemning the Hindu institutions of caste, marriage, and female seclusion, or of exposing petty cases of village oppression and scandal, or of abusing private individuals who have rightly

or wrongly made themselves obnoxious to others, or incurred by their behaviour the odium and obloquy of a small and insignificant clique or community of men. Dramas answering to a few or more of these descriptions are written every year; and it may not be uninteresting to note in connection with the point under consideration that a drama, entitled *Tipara Saila Natak*, was received last year, written solely with the view of exposing some Brahmins of East Bengal, who were lately induced by large presents of money to dine at the palace of the Maharajah of Tipperah, who is considered by one section of the Hindu community of Vikrampur to be a non-Hindu and a non-Aryan. The number of original dramas received in 1882 was 56, out of which only three deserve special notice. Bahu Trailokya Náth Sányal's *Naba Bríndában*, though not possessing the true characteristics of a drama, nor even the somewhat mechanical beauty of a plot, is a work of interest and importance as reflecting the spirit and principles of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen's New Dispensation. Babu Jyotirindra Nath Tagore's *Swapnamayi*, though not a true drama, not very happily conceived or skilfully executed, contains much poetic beauty, and gives evidence of great delicacy and refinement of feeling. But the work of the year which possessed a few really dramatic characteristics was a small farce entitled *Háte Hate Phal*, by an anonymous writer. It is a cleverly written satire, forming a valuable contribution to Bengali literature. Two dramas were written in Hindi and one in Uriya during the year under review.

Fiction.—Fiction must appear in the light of a higher and more difficult species of composition than the drama to those who think that the essence of the latter consists in speech-writing. It is, accordingly, found that the number of dramas written in Bengali in this country every year is considerably larger than the number of works of fiction. In 1881 so many as 55 dramas and only 20 works of fiction were published in this country; whilst in 1882 the number of dramas published was 56, and that of works of fiction not more than 25. The fact is that when a Bengali author has something to say, however trivial or unimportant, he finds it easier and more convenient to express it in a few speeches, giving them the name of a drama, than to undertake the trouble of arranging a plot and working it out with or without skill. It may be surmised, moreover, that many Bengali authors, who would not be disinclined to write works of fiction, are probably deterred from doing so by the fact of a very high standard of excellence—to them certainly an unattainable standard—having been reached in the novels and romances of Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji. Those novels and romances furnish a standard of comparison which is almost absolute in the present state of Bengali literature, and it is, therefore, feared and shunned by all who do not hope to approach anywhere near it; many of those who do write

works of fiction being generally ignorant of its true nature, and therefore a little too ambitious of rivalling, if not also of excelling it. On the other hand, no such high and acknowledged standard of excellence has been yet reached in the Bengali drama, not even in the works of Babu Dinabandhu Mitra and Michael Madhusudan Datta; and Bengali authors having, therefore, no comparison to fear, take *en masse* to the composition of dramas as the easiest and safest means of indulging their scribbling propensities.

The year 1882 was a remarkably good year in this department of Bengali literature. The grandest work of fiction—a work embracing a high, social, and moral purpose—received in the Library was Pandit Hara Prasád Sástri's *Valmikir Jaya*. Its object is to indicate the principle that the social organism can be maintained neither by intellectual power nor by physical power, but by the power of the heart added to both of them. The means adopted by the author to explain this principle is a story of three different social experiments, conceived and related with wonderful imaginative power. Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji published during the year a small tale called *Rájsinha*, based on an incident in Rajput history, illustrative of the strong feelings of hatred with which even Rajput women regarded the Mussulman rulers of India. Though not a masterpiece, *Rájsinha* is a work which Babu Bankim Chandra alone, among Bengali novelists, could have written, and is full of the glow of the author's constructive genius. Babu Tárak Náth Gánguli, a distinguished novelist of a realistic, as opposed to an ideal type, wrote a tale entitled *Laltia-Saudámini*, which, though based upon the facts and incidents of ordinary Bengali life, is related with much dramatic power and artistic effect. The object of the tale is to condemn and ridicule Hindu polygamy. A young writer, Babu Tárak Náth Biswás, wrote two stories, *Girjá* and *Suhásini*, which give ample promise of success, though indicating inexperience and want of knowledge and culture. Babu Piyári Chánd Mitra wrote a novel, called *Bámátoshini*, for educational purposes. As a work of fiction, *Bámátoshini* cannot claim a high place in Bengali literature. A work of fiction of a decidedly mischievous nature was published under the name of *Dui Shikári* by an anonymous writer. Great preponderance is given in it to the fabulous element which entered so largely into ancient fiction, such as golden birds, talking beasts, charms, and spells, &c. Such reading must be extremely unwholesome for the uneducated Bengali mind, which still retains a strong relish for nursery tales, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that the series of stories, of which *Dui Shikári* is the first specimen, will be discontinued.

History and Geography.—A larger number of new works was written under this head last year than in the year 1881. Four new works on geography and four on Indian history were written in Bengali; whilst

in English three new works on geography and one on the history of England were published during the year. All these were works of an educational nature, based upon existing materials, and not upon original research. The most interesting among them, and, perhaps, the first of its kind in Bengali, was Babu Rajanikánta Gupta's *Aitihásik Pátha*, a work descriptive of the manners, customs, food, dress, ornaments, &c., of the ancient Hindus, compiled from Dr. Rájendralála Mitra's *Indo-Aryans*. It is a history of the people of India as opposed to that of their kings, and in that view its importance cannot be over-estimated. But the information contained in it is not often of the nature of well-ascertained facts, and rests in numerous instances upon no surer or firmer basis than conjecture and antiquarian speculation. In Dr. Rájendralála's work, which consists of two big volumes, a good deal of information regarding Ancient India is presented in a speculative form and with all the caution and reservation called for by the nature of the enquiries of which it is the result. But Babu Rajanikánta Gupta, whose book is very small, has been compelled, by the limited space at his command, to eschew speculation, and to present much questionable matter in a more or less positive form. The result is a work which, however important and interesting, is of a decidedly misleading nature. It seems, indeed, that abridgements of big antiquarian works are a mistake, and should be never used for educational purposes. Among the other works on Indian history published during the year, that of *Bhárathársher Itihás*, by Babu Bálak Náth Datta, calls for one word of remark, the more so because it is compiled on a plan which is now-a-days adopted by writers of similar histories for use in the schools of Bengal. The principal feature of that plan is the division of each subject included in the work into separate heads for the sake of rendering its treatment clear and simple. But it is a matter of regret that many of those who write historical works for schools do not look to anything beyond this feature of their plan, and think that everything has been done by them when they have divided a chapter into distinct paragraphs for the explanation of certain distinct points. Accordingly, whilst much improvement is observed in the division and classification of subjects in recent historical works intended for use in schools, they are in numerous instances found to contain graver faults of style, and to be marked by greater want of care and accuracy in the statement of facts than the earlier historical text-books in Bengali. Babu Bálak Náth Datta's *Bhárathársher Itihás* is an example in point. A new and cheap edition of Tod's *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* was started during the year by an enterprising Bengali publisher.

Language.—No decline or deterioration was observed in this department of Bengali literature during the year 1882. Dictionaries, gram-

mars, keys, primers, and readers came out as plentifully as ever, and with no inferior stamp of merit marked upon them. Among dictionaries, the *Sabdártha Ratnákar*, by Babu Biháriláł Nandi, was a very able and useful work started during the year. It is compiled on the combined plan of an ordinary dictionary or lexicon and an encyclopædia, and is therefore wider in its scope than Babu Rájkrishna Ráya's *Bhárat-kosh*, which is mainly of the nature of an encyclopædia. Considering the difficulty of collecting information in a digested form regarding the literature, arts, sciences, religion, mythology, &c., of Ancient India, the publication of works like the *Bhárat-kosh* and the *Sabdártha Ratnákar* cannot be described in terms of praise sufficiently high or adequate. With all their defects—and their defects must be many, from the fact of their being in the main single-handed efforts—those works are the result of great industry and perseverance, proving that Bengali authorship is really becoming sincere and energetic. And when it is futher considered that such publications are exceedingly likely to become easy and efficient instruments for a diffusion of Ancient Indian knowledge among modern Hindus, their worth and utility becomes fully manifest. The great Sanscrit dictionary, *Báchaspatya*, by Pandit Táránáth Báchaspati, is nearing its completion; whilst Mr. Barát's *Pronouncing, Etymological, and Pictorial Dictionary of the English and Bengali Languages*, an illustrated bi-lingual dictionary of great merit, is very fairly progressing. Seven new works on Bengali grammar were published during the year. A few of these were good; but it should be remarked, with reference to almost all grammatical works written by Bengali gentlemen, that they are based, not very wisely, chiefly on the principles of Sanscrit grammar. The highly Sanscritised Bengali of such writers as Pandit Iswar Chandra Bidyá-ságar, and Babu Akshaya Kumár Datta, is fast undergoing a sort of decomposition which will render its recognition as the Bengali of Bengalis almost impossible in the course of a decade or two. Colloquialism has already entered largely into the written Bengali of the province, and it will, sooner perhaps than is now expected, produce quite a revolution in the art of Bengali composition. The strong and earnest desire now manifested by educated Bengalis to teach and enlighten the great mass of their countrymen—a signal proof of which has been recently furnished with something like startling suddenness by the almost simultaneous appearance of four or five half-anna weekly newspapers in Bengali—will remarkably hasten the process of popularisation which is already rapidly going on in Bengali literature. It is clear, therefore, that the compilation of grammatical works in Bengali, mainly on the principles of Sanscrit grammar, would be henceforth a mistake of a very injurious kind. Bengali primers, too, are not very correctly compiled. The mistake which is very frequently made in these works consists in wanton departures

from the alphabetical system settled by Pandit Iswar Chandra Bidiáságar, and adopted by him in his vernacular primers. Thus, in the year under report, a primer was received in which the long *ri* and *li* rejected by Pandit Iswar Chandra, and the sign of the nasal sound called *anuswara* and that of the aspirate called *bisarga* were included among the vowels, and the compound letter *ksha* and the letter *ta* without the vowel sound *a* among the consonants. It is strange how primers so radically faulty can appear year after year and acquire a sufficiently large circulation. Babu Bholánáth Pál's *Progressive Lessons on English Composition* was a valuable work, written last year in the interest of school-boys in this country. Three interesting readers were published in Bengali, among which the best was Babu Sarat Chandra Chaudhuri's *Sáhitya Sopán*, Part I. Moral truths are communicated in this work not in the repulsive form of maxims or didactic expositions, as is frequently done in works of this kind, but in the attractive and entertaining shape of stories and anecdotes. An Urdu reader, consisting of a translation of certain portions of Smiles' *Self-help*, was also published during the year. A reader of a somewhat novel kind, but highly useful and interesting, was written in Uriya. It consists of easy lessons explaining the different agricultural processes required for growing paddy of various kinds, wheat, mustard, potatoes, sugarcane, ginger, turmeric, chillies, blackpepper, culinary roots, and vegetables, &c. The manner of preparing grafts and different kinds of manure is also explained. Babus Rasiklál Sarkár and Suresh Chandra Deb of Calcutta continue their indefatigable labours in key-making. Babu Rádhiká Prasanna Mukharji's *Hindi* versus *Bihári*, a neatly and smartly written paper on the dialect question in Behar, may be regarded as a substantial contribution made last year to the literature which has already grown up upon that subject.

Law.—The number of legal publications was larger in 1882 than in 1881. But, as in all previous years, so in the year under report, the great majority of works on law were written in English. They consist principally of annotated editions of the most important Acts of the India Legislature, such as the great Civil and Criminal Codes, the Specific Relief Act, the Transfer of Property Act, the Indian Succession Act, &c. These editions are principally brought out by European members of the legal profession. Among Bengali editors of Acts and Codes Babu Prasanna Kumár Sen of Serampore is of the longest standing. Original works on law and essays on subjects of legal interest are mostly written by Hindu gentlemen. Among publications of this kind received last year may be mentioned Babu Goláp Chandra Surkár's *Hindu and Mahomedan Law of Inheritance*, and an essay on the rent question, by Babu Párbati Charan Ráya. But the best original work on law, published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was

Babu Rájkumár Sarbádhikári's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance*. It is an important work on the Hindu law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

Medicine.—Among the medical publications of the year the works written in accordance with the homœopathic system were, as usual, larger than the number of allopathic publications. Out of 13 original works relating to European systems of medicine published in Bengali, 8 were homœopathic and 5 allopathic. Many of the homœopathic works are written in a popular style, with the view of enabling even laymen, especially in places where, as in remote mofussil districts, medical practitioners cannot be found to avail themselves of the advantages of the new system of treatment. Those who are influenced by this benevolent motive generally write easy treatises on such diseases, as fever, cholera, and diarrhœa, which are common in this country, and are, moreover, attended with great mortality. Among works of this kind written last year may be mentioned *Homiopethik Jwara Chikitsá*, by Babu Hari Prasád Chakrabarti, and *Olautha Atisár eban Amrakta Chikitsá*, by Babu Bipin Bihári Banerji. Such works are calculated to do immense good, and prove the increasing popularity of the homœopathic system of treatment, not only in the great cities of Bengal, but, what is much more significant, in the rural districts, and remote out-of-the-way places. An allopathic work was also written during the year with an equally benevolent object. This was the second volume of Dr. Jadunáth Mukharji's *Saral Jwara Chikitsá*, or Simple Treatment of Fever. It is impossible to praise too highly the plainness and simplicity of the author's style, which seems perfectly within the reach of the lowest understanding. The book is expected to make every man his own physician, and physician to many whom he can personally reach in cases of fever, diarrhœa, bronchitis, and other diseases common enough in this country. A Bengali gentleman, Babu Bhuban Chandra Basák, published a book describing some of the medicines which are used by Hindu *sannyásis*, or religious mendicants, in the treatment of several diseases, and which are commonly believed to be particularly efficacious in difficult and extreme cases which have baffled the efforts of the medical profession and the resources of quackery. It is clear that compilations of this kind are of great value, as bringing within the reach of experimental science substances which may be shown to possess great medicinal properties, but which are viewed by many with suspicion, and are not accordingly utilised to the extent they ought to be so long as they are not subjected to a scientific test. It is indeed difficult to ascertain whether the medicines described in such works are really used by the class of persons from whom they are professed to have been derived. But making all reasonable allowances for possible sources of error on this point, it may be safely pre-

sumed that there must be many among the medicines described that deserve to be studied. Babu Mahendra Náth Ghosál's *Ayurvedokta Drabyagunábhidhán, or A Dictionary of Medicinal Substances according to the Ayurveda,* was another useful work compiled apparently with great labour, and published during the last year under report. Pandit Gangádhar Kabiráj's edition of *Charak Sanhitá,* including a very able and learned Sanscrit commentary of his own, is still in course of publication. *Arogya-Shikshá,* Hindi work, based on Susruta and other authorities on Hindu medicine, was written by Babu Ajodhyá Prasád Misra.

Miscellaneous.—Some very interesting and excellent works of a miscellaneous nature were published during the year in Bengali. Decidedly the best among them was Babu Bhudeb Mukharji's *Páribárik Prabandha,* a collection of essays on subjects of domestic interest for the Hindus of Bengal. It is a masterly work, describing how a Hindu family should be constituted, how it should educate itself, and how it should deal with friends, acquaintances, strangers, servants, and the lower animals, in order that it may secure health, happiness, virtue, culture, and permanence. Whilst evincing great independence of thought, the author writes like an earnest Hindu, and displays profound respect for the social and domestic legislation of ancient Hindu sages. His observations on the numerous points dealt with by him are of a thoroughly practical nature, and appear to possess all the weight and authority belonging to deep thought and mature experience. His style is remarkably clear, concise, and logical, and possesses in several places the highest charm of poetry. Babu Purna Chandra Basu's *Samájchintá, or Thoughts on Social Subjects,* was another interesting work received during the year. The author, who advocates a reconstruction of Hindu society on the principles of English civilisation, seems to belong to a school of thought which finds followers among the new generation of educated Hindus. It may be described as the radical school of thought, which is probably, considered to be, on the whole, unsound and unpractical by thinkers of the type of Babu Bhudeb Mukharji, who now and then write works like the *Páribárik Prabandha,* partly with the view of leading it out of its erroneous ways and counteracting the effects of its extremely revolutionary teachings. *Alochaná, or Dissertations,* by Babu Akshaya Chandra Sarkár, was a collection of very interesting papers from the Bengali weekly newspaper called the *Sádhárani,* embracing a large variety of topics, from religion to food and agriculture. The topics, though various, are connected by a common object—the instruction and improvement of Bengalis as individuals and as a nation. The author seems to cherish this object like an earnest and practical patriot, who would do all that lies in his power, whether by action or by advice, to better the condition of his countrymen. He accordingly points out

their faults and failings in a blunt and uncompromising, but perfectly loving spirit. His style is a characteristic one—curt, clear, practical, and persuasive. He too is a practical and unambitious thinker of the type of Babu Bhudeb Mukherji. *Bidhabá, or The Widow*, by Babu Braja Náth Biswás, was a work of an opposite description received during the year. It is, in its main features a sentimental work, written in the character of a Hindu widow, and describing her sufferings, &c. Pandit Chandra Kánta Tarkálankár's *Shikshá, or Education*, was a remarkable treatise of its kind, considering that the author, who is a Sanscrit scholar from the indigenous *tols* of the country, has displayed in it a wide acquaintance with the writings of eminent European thinkers, and written it in the style of an English-knowing Bengali. The object of the treatise is to deprecate the increasing denationalisation of Bengalis, for which a thorough Sanscrit education is recommended as a corrective; to condemn the lax and inferior discipline of the modern Hindu student compared with the stern discipline of the student in Ancient India; to advocate physical education, which is stated to be enjoined in Sanscrit works; and to condemn male teachers in female schools. The author seems to be of opinion that increased love and respect for riches is the true cause of the intellectual deterioration of the modern Hindu. Babu Nagendra Náth Chatterji wrote an interesting pamphlet on the duty of the Brahmo Somaj towards the poor and sinners, and Babu Girijá Prasanna Ráya published *Kayekkháni Patra or A Few Letters*, in which much useful advice was given to Hindu women, the sort of education they now receive was condemned, and a cautious change in their condition was recommended. Babu Kshetra Chandra Basu published an ingenious work entitled *Jiban or Barnamálá, or Life and the Alphabet*, in which human life was divided into five parts, which were shown to be connected with the five *Bargas* of the consonantal portion of the Bengali alphabet. Srimati Párbati Sundari Basu wrote an interesting pamphlet describing the qualifications of a model housewife. The three most interesting works received under this head in English were the second volume of *Keshub Chandra Sen in England*, the *Speeches and Minutes of the Honourable Kristo Das Pal*, edited by Babu Ram Chandra Pálit, and Mr. Beale's well-known *Oriental Biographical Dictionary*, edited by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, under the superintendence of Mr. H. G. Keene. Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore re-published with notes a Sanscrit work on Hindu music entitled *Sangit Darpana*. And an Uriya gentleman, Babu Gobinda Rath, published a pamphlet, *Bidhabá Bibáha Uddipaka*, showing the justice and necessity of widow marriage among Hindus, and advocating its introduction among high-caste Uriyas, it being already prevalent among Uriyas of the lower classes. An educational work of a miscellaneous nature entitled *Nitisangraha* was written in Bengali by Babu

Kálikishor Basu. It contains advice on many points for children, young people, men and women of mature years, and old persons. The author reflects the views of Sanscrit writers on the points touched by him.

Philosophy.—No new publications in Bengali were received under this head last year; but it is interesting to note that a not very clearly written work on the philosophy of the *five elements and of self* passed through its second edition. Two works relating to theosophy and occultism, and one on formal logic for educational purposes, were published in English. Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyáyaratna's edition of the *Mimánsá Darsan* and Dr. Rájendralála Mitra's English translation of the *Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali* are being brought out by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Poetry.—Much of the Bengali poetry of the year 1882 was of the usual kind—vapid, verbose, dull, and unsubstantial. It concerned itself principally with love and the present political condition of India, and in both departments was eminently unreal and artificial. Those who write such poetry never seem to do so out of the fullness of their hearts. It is hard to say whether they experience any of those mental moods which are the cause of poetry. The manner in which they write does not seem to countenance that view. They appear to write poetry just as a pseudo-orator would compose a harangue by making it as lengthy and wordy as possible. There will be found in their poetry much affectation of feeling, much simulation of sentiment, much display of temper. They seem to think that poetry means fluency of speech and a violent display of passion. Some among them also are yet under the erroneous impression that poetry is nothing but versification, and good poetry means simply an arrangement of words in melodious metre. In the year under review, however, there appeared some poems, which, though belonging to the class of works under notice, were of a much higher order than such poems usually are. In a work entitled *Arya Gáthá*, Babu Dwijendra Lál Ráya sang songs expressive of grief at the loss of India's ancient greatness. But his style and manner were free from that violence and false enthusiasm which usually characterise Bengali poetry of this kind. Babus Táranbandhu Bhattáchárya and Tárak Náth Biswas wrote love poems of a more genuine quality than those which are ordinarily met with in Bengali literature. Babu Táranbandhu's poems are particularly deserving of notice, as containing a picturesque representation, in the style of the older Hindu poets, of the workings of the sentiment of love in certain characteristic situations. The poems evince much minute observation and insight into human nature. A Bengali lady wrote some didactic and descriptive poems with much quiet humour, in a simple, smooth, and concise style and in a tone which is remarkably pure and pleasant. Her work is entitled *Padyamálá*. A Mahomedan

gentleman, Mr. Mozammul Huq, wrote a volume of poems, *Kusumánjali*, in good Bengali and in the style and spirit of the best Bengali poets—a fact of some significance, considering the attitude of stiffness which is usually maintained by the Mahomedan community in this country towards everything which is not peculiarly their own. But by far the best poetical work of the year—indeed, one of the best poems yet written in Bengali—was Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore's *Sandhyá Sangit*, a volume of love poems. The source of those poems lies deep within the author's heart. The sentiments to which he gives expression do not, therefore, seem to be empty or affected, but appear thoroughly genuine. They possess a strength, a fire as of a living and burning thing, and a vitality, which cannot possibly belong to a thing that is counterfeit. These bold, earnest, and glowing expressions of a deeply felt sentiment are adorned with a wealth of imagery and cast in a mould of many coloured fancy which mark the author as a true poet, and one who, though very young, ought to be placed in the front rank of living Bengali poets. It should be observed, however, with reference to Babu Rabindra Nath's poetry, that it is of that abstract and impersonal type which cannot be always easily penetrated, and which, as in the case of Shelley's poetry, is often considered to be rather mystical. The subject of such poetry is not love in a concrete form, or love as existing between individual lovers in a story, such as is described by the older poets both here and in England, but mere forms or modes of the sentiment of love dissociated as much as possible from all individualising circumstances of time, place, and personality. But the poetry of concrete love, besides possessing a more real and effective influence over the heart than the poetry of abstract love, is not, by its very definiteness, liable to varieties of interpretation like the latter. It is clear, therefore, that, as a moral influence, the poetry of concrete love is a safer and more harmless thing than the poetry of abstract love. Babu Rabinda Nath's poetry, however good and pure in itself, may be therefore expected to give rise to an objectionable school of imitators and interpreters in this country. Babu Bisweswar Chakrabarti's *Bálikā-ranjan*, Part II, was an exceedingly good and useful volume of poems issued last year for educational purposes. Goldsmith's *Deserted Village* was translated into Assamese verse for use in schools. The most interesting volume of poems published in English was that entitled *Poems, Original and Translated*, by Mr. H. G. Keene. Some love poems were published in Hindi; and Pandit Rámnáráyan Tarkaratna published the second volume of his Sanscrit poem on the great sacrifice performed by King Daksha. An Uriya poem by Babu Sádhu Charan Banerji, written in the manner, style, and spirit of the best living lyric poets of Bengal, was received during the year. It is entitled *Swámi Parigraka*, and has for its

subject the annexation of Bánki, a Gurjat mehal, to the regulation district of Cuttack.

Politics.—The only work received under this head last year was an addition of the celebrated Sanscrit treatise entitled *Sukranitisár* by Sukráchárya.

Religion.—Hindu religious works consist principally of works on the Baisnab religion and re-publications and translations of Sanscrit works on religion and mythology, such as the epics, *Upanishads*, *Purans*, and *Tantras*. The following are the Sanscrit works on religion and mythology of which Bengali translations are now under publication :—

1. Adhyátma Ramayan.
2. Brahmabaibarta Puran.
3. Haribansa.
4. Isopanisat.
5. Jogbasistha Ramayan.
6. Mahabharat.
7. Manu Sanhitá.
8. Ramayan.

The number of original works on the Hindu religion received during the year was only four. The religious publications of the Brahmo Somaj of India, headed by Babu Keshab Chandra Sen, were more numerous than those of the Sádháran Brahmo Somaj, whilst the Adi Brahmo Somaj issued not a single tract or volume. The increased literary activity of the church of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen seems owing to his New Dispensation, as it is either for the sake of explaining what that is or under its influence that most books are written by members of that church in both English and Bengali. The most interesting Bengali publications were the 3rd, 4th, and 5th volumes of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen's *Shebaker Nibedan*, and the most valuable work in English was Babu Pratap Chandra Majumdár's *Faith and Progress of the Brahmo Somaj*. Babu Bijaya Krishna Goswámi wrote a useful work entitled *Dharmabisayak Prasnottar*, which contains a brief catechistic exposition of the religion of the Sádháran Brahmo Somaj. Only five new Christian tracts in Bengali were received last year. But the number of new Christian publications in English was larger, as many as 22. Christian publications in English were never so numerous in this country, their number not having exceeded 10 in any previous year from 1877 to 1881. The increase is as certainly remarkable as it is traceable to the literary activity of the Oxford Mission. Christian tracts in Garo, Santali, and other non-Aryan languages were also received. They are, as might be expected, very elementary in design and execution.

Science.—The majority of the works published under this head consist, as observed in previous reports, of elementary works on mathematics, including the indigenous systems of calculation so useful in practice, and works on hygiene, chiefly based on existing treatises on that subject. A new work on hygiene, entitled *Swásthyashikshá*, was written by Babu Bharat Chandra Banerji on the plan of excluding from

it those topics which, although usually included in works of this kind, cannot be easily understood by children, and the bearings of which on the subject of health are not so direct as those of food, drink, air, &c. Another important work on hygiene published during the year was Babu Guru Gobinda Sen's *Ayurbijnán*, "collected and translated from the original texts of Dhanwantari, a great sage, and the first and most renowned physician and surgeon of India." The value of this work can be scarcely over-rated, considering the information it gives regarding the hygienic notions of the Ancient Hindus. Those notions, based, as they undoubtedly were, on a careful study of the conditions of Indian life by Indian students of science, have a peculiar value for the people of this country which ought not to be overlooked and forgotten in the fervour of the prevailing desire to get acquainted with the principles of hygiene enunciated in English works on the subject. By far the most creditable work on science received last year was a Bengali treatise on geology by Srimati Swarnakumári Debi, a lady of a most respectable Hindu family in Calcutta, who has already distinguished herself as a poet and novelist. The work, which is entitled *Prithibi, or the Earth*, displays a knowledge of European science which would be considered remarkable in a male graduate of the Calcutta University, and which in the case of a Bengali lady certainly indicates the commencement of a unique and unparalleled epoch in the literary history of Bengal. The work is based on the writings of the most eminent European authorities on the subject, for whose speculations even the talented authoress seems to possess a quick and subtle understanding.

Travels.—No works in any language were received on this subject last year.

Bi-linguals, tri-linguals, &c.—Publications in more than one language fall principally under two heads—*language* and *religion*—the former consisting of educational works of the nature of keys and grammars, and the latter of Sanscrit religious works with Bengali translations. The following is a list of the chief among the works of the second class now in course of publication :—

1. Adhyátma Ramayan.
2. Bhágabatámritam (a work by Rupa Goswámi).
3. Bhaktirasámrita Sindhu (another work by Rupa Goswámi).
4. Brahmabaibarta Puran.
5. Garura Puran.
6. Hari-bhakti-bilás (a Baisnab work by Gopal Bhatta Goswámi).
7. Káshi Khanda.
8. Mahábhárat.
9. Ramayan.
10. Samveda Sanhitá.
11. The Sanhitas, or Institutes of Law and Religion.
12. Bhagabadgitá.
13. Srimadbhágabat.

Pauranik literature seems to be very popular in this country; and Bengali versions of the Purans and epics certainly command a more

extensive sale than works of any other kind, not excepting some of the exceedingly popular novels of Babu Bankim Chunder Chatterji. It is difficult to define the class of readers who give preference to Pauranik literature. But it may be, perhaps, stated with something like confidence that there are not many educated Bengalis in that class. The faulty plan on which most Sanscrit works are translated into Bengali is probably one of the many reasons which keep English-knowing Bengali gentlemen at a distance from this department of literature.

Periodical Literature.—The year 1882, like its predecessor, witnessed both the birth and the death of periodicals. It is satisfactory to note, however, that among the periodicals which died in 1882 there were none so good as there were among those which were born in that year. Among the Bengali periodicals started during the year, the best were the *Prabáha*, the *Upahár*, and the *Bangabandhu*. The *Prabáha* is a second-class periodical; the *Upahár* deals largely with elementary science; and the *Bangabandhu*, a paper of miscellaneous interest, may be taken in the light of an organ of the Native Christian community of Calcutta. Among the other Bengali periodicals started during the year, few show any signs of strong vitality; and it is certain that many of them will soon cease to exist. They ought not, perhaps, to have come into existence; for it is clear that they have nothing to say and nothing to teach. The first-class Bengali periodicals were all ably conducted during the year. The *Banga Darsan* shook off, as it were, its lethargy, and began to appear with greater regularity; the *Bándhab*, though still in arrear, made praiseworthy efforts to extinguish it; and the *Bhárati*, always punctual, showed no sign of diminished vitality. The literary management of the three periodicals was also of a kind which was calculated to increase their influence and prestige. They all dealt with important and interesting subjects, among which history occupied a foremost place. Both the *Bándhab* and the *Bhárati* devoted considerable time and space to historical subjects, and the *Banga Darsan* contained some historical papers and memoirs of great interest. It is clear that Bengali writers are now appreciating the value and importance of historical compositions; and, although they do not yet seem capable of producing a considerable historical work, proofs are not wanting to show that their historical sense is awakened, which will sooner or later lead to a development of the true historical faculty. It is true that they write oftener on antiquarian subjects than on subjects of a purely historical nature; but antiquities is so far history that its object is to arrive at the latter; and those who are fond of dealing with it are certainly men who have learnt to appreciate historic truth and to discriminate it from the sort of truth which is expressed in fiction, fable, and poetry. The historical and antiquarian writings which appear in Bengali periodicals possess also

some very suggestive features. Most of those writings are of a critical nature and possess mainly a negative import—their object being to combat the opinions and statements of European Orientalists and writers on Indian history. Thus, English accounts of the conquest of Bengal by both Mussulmans and Englishmen, and English views of Indian celebrities like Nuncoomar and Seraj-ud-daula, have been and are criticised in the leading Bengali periodicals in a way which may be soon expected to render them extremely questionable, and their continuance in historical works intended for use in Indian schools a matter for very serious consideration. This critical style of historical composition is probably owing to the generally critical cast which the Bengali mind would seem to have imbibed under the influence of English education. And it may be, therefore, safely stated that, but for this critical tendency of the Bengali intellect, both the historical faculty and the art of historical composition would have sooner developed themselves in this country. But when that faculty is once developed, it may be fairly expected that the Bengali, with his fine critical intellect, will write history, at least in its judicial aspect, better than many others.

Dr. Mahendralál Sarkár's *Journal of Medicine* re-appeared during the year under review, and another homœopathic journal in two languages—Bengali and English—was started during the year by a homœopathic practitioner in Calcutta, Babu Biháriláł Bháduri. The only allopathic journal in English, *The Calcutta Medical News*, did not appear last year, has probably ceased to exist, leaving the interests of the allopathic system in the care of a not very spirited Bengali journal which is published at Dacca under the name of the *Bhisack, or the Physician*. Among English periodicals conducted by native gentlemen, *The Oriental Miscellany* continues to be marked by ability of management and punctuality of appearance. The Adi Brahmo Somaj started a journal called *The Fellow-worker*, but seems to have dropped it after publishing only two numbers.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Librarian, Bengal Library.

The 30th June 1883.

Analysis of Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1882.

UNI-LINGUALS.

PART I.—ARABIC.

SECTION I.—REPUBLICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1. Bibliotheca Indica. Old Series. No. 244. A Biographical Dictionary of persons who knew Mahomed. Fasc. XX. Edited by Maulvi Abdul Hai. 2.
2. Ditto ditto. No. 245. Fasc. XXI. Edited by Maulvi Abdul Hai. 4.

PART II.—ASSAMESE.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

1.—GRAMMARS.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Asamiya Larár Byákaran: Grammar for Assamese Children. By Dinabandhu Tarkálankár. (Tenth.) 2.

2.—READERS.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Asamiya Larár Shikshásár: Essence of Instruction for Assamese Children. By Padmahás Goswami. (Fifth.) 2.
2. Asamiya Larár Mitra: The Friend of Assamese Children. By Ananda Rám Dhenkiál Phukan. (Ninth.) 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1. Máya. Illusion: or, Worldly Attachment. By Dibákar Sarmá. Explains the popular, not the philosophical, view of Máya. 4.

[*Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Kárya Shikshá: Instruction in Business. By Kálirám Baruá. (Eighth.) 4.

RELIGION.—[*Hindu.*]

First Edition.

1. Baisnabámrita Puthi: Book containing the Nectar of Baisnabism. By Ananta Kandali Bipra. 1.
2. Syamanta Haran: The Taking away of the Gem Syamanta. By Sankar Deb. The story of the gem Syamantaka, given in the tenth book of Srimadbhágbata, is briefly related in these pages. 3.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Kirtan: Recital. By Sankar Deb. A metrical account of some of the incarnations of Vishnu, and a lengthy description of some of the sports and acts of Krishna. (Second.) 3.

SECTION II.—TRANSLATIONS.

POETRY.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Uchán Hoá Gáon: The Deserted Village. Translated into Assamese verse by Mohendro Náth Phukan. This is an Assamese metrical version of Goldsmith's celebrated poem. 4.

PART III.—BENGALI.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

BIOGRAPHY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. A Sketch of the Career in India of the Honourable Sir Ashley Eden. By Káliprasanna Sen Gupta. Gives an account of the Indian career of Sir Ashley Eden. 2.
2. Mahátmá Syámá Charan Sarkárer Jiban Charit: Life of Syáma Charan Sarkár. By Becharam Chatterji. This is a memoir of the late Babu Syáma Charan Sarkár, author of the celebrated work on Hindu law called the Vyavastha Darpan. 4.
3. Sádhu Aghor Náther Jiban Charit: The Life of the Saintly Aghor Nath. By Trailokya Náth Sányál. The subject of the memoir Aghor Nath Ráya is described as having been a man of an essentially spiritual frame of mind. He was a distinguished member of the section of the Brahmo Somaj, which is headed by Babu Keshab Chandra Sen. 1.

4. Sákyamuni-Charitra Nirbán-tattwa : The Life of Sákyamuni and the Philosophy of Nirban. Part I. By Aghor Náth Gupta. This is a new memoir of the founder of Buddhism, based chiefly upon the Lalita-vistara. The author's treatment of his subject is methodical, and resembles that adopted in such works by European writers. His style is clear, concise, and sufficiently easy. In this part is given an account of Sákyamuni from his birth to his leaving home for the purpose of spiritual meditation. 3.
5. Ditto. Part II. By ditto ditto. 4.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Kumári Kárpentárer Jiban-charit: A Short Life of Mary Carpenter. By Rajani Kánta Gupta. This memoir belongs to the Mary Carpenter Series. It is based chiefly upon J. A. Carpenter's work, and describes in some detail Miss Mary Carpenter's philanthropic labours in this country. The author says he has adopted a clear and concise style in this memoir. 3.

DRAMA.

First Edition.

1. Ajendumati Nátyagiti: The Opera of Aja and Indumati. Based upon the story of King Aja and his wife Indumati given in Kálidás's Raghubansa.
2. Ak'kel Gurum : Struck Dumb. By Haripada Chatterji. An old man, who has married for the third time, cannot account for his young wife's indifference towards him, except by supposing that she has formed an improper intimacy with a young man whom he has supported and educated at his residence. His wife, however, confounds him by declaring that she loves the young fellow as her son. He reflects and comes to the conclusion that his wife is chaste, but he himself a little too old to be liked by her. The moral of the story is that persons who are to be united in matrimony ought to be allowed to see and know each other before marriage. 4.
3. Ak'kel Selámi : The Reward of Transcendent Merit. By Rájendro Náth Ráya. Describes the story of a marriage, in which a Babu comes to grief for allowing himself to be guided by the counsel of the women of his family. 3.
4. Apurba Dal Prahasan : A farce describing the strange Daládali Affair. By Lalit Mohan Mandal. A case of Daládali is described with the view of condemning the system itself. 3.

5. Arya-Bálak: The Aryan Boy. By Nagendra Krishna Ghosh. By the Aryan boy is meant Abhimanyu, the boy-soldier, whose extraordinary heroism and fall in an unequal engagement forms the subject of one of the most touching and exciting narratives in the Mahábhárat. This drama is based upon that narrative. 1.
6. Bábár Chheler Má: The Mother of the Father's Child. By Sasánkabihari Guha. Written with the view of exposing Kulin polygamy as an institution, which is a powerful and prolific source of female immorality. 2.
7. Bara Babu: The Big Babu. By Keshab Chunder Ghosh. This little drama is directed against a class of Bengali village Babus who give themselves wise and patronising airs, but are essentially selfish and envious and delight in fostering village factions and ruining honest well-to-do neighbours by involving them in inordinate expenditure on the occasion of festivals and other religious ceremonies. 4.
8. Bara Ghare Bara Kathá: Big Doings in Big Houses! By Ashutosh Mukharji. Another farce containing a personal attack upon a Bengali gentleman, who has been recently made a Knight Companion of the Order of the Star of India. 2.
9. Basantotsab: The Spring Festival. By Káshi Chandra Gupta. This is not so much a drama, for it represents no action, and is altogether devoid of anything like a plot; as a collection of dialogues giving expression to sentiments of loyalty to the Empress of India, condemning race-feeling in this country, and applauding the objects of an association established at Chittagong, chiefly with the view of putting down intemperance. 2.
10. Bedbati Nátika: A drama describing the story of Bedbati. By Kishorilál Sarkar. This is a story from the Rámáyan. Bedbati, who was insulted by Raban, and who subsequently appeared on earth in the form of Sitá, was so named because she issued out of the mouth of the sage Kusadhwaja, whilst he was engaged in reading the Vedas. 1.
11. Bharat Biláb Játrá: A melodrama describing the lament of Bharat. By Kedár Náth Gangopádhyáya. Describes the lament of Bharat at the exile of his eldest brother Rama. 2.
12. Bhismer Sara-sajyá: Bhisma's Arrowy Bed. By Priya Náth Mitra. A small drama written chiefly in blank verse, and describing the well-known story, told in the Mahábhárat, of the death of Bhishma on a bed of arrows. 1.
13. Bidyá-Sundar Abhinaya: The Performance of Bidyá-Sundar. By Kálidás Sányál. The well-known story of Bidyá and Sundar in

the form of dialogue. Bhárat Chandra's poem is largely laid under contribution in the composition of this work. 1.

14. Bijaya-Basanta Játrá: A melodrama describing the story of Bijaya and Basanta. By Mahesh Chandra Dás. Bijaya and Basant are two young princes, who are sentenced to death by their father at the instigation of their step-mother, but who are protected in their misfortunes by the goddess Durgá. This story, in slightly altered forms, frequently re-appears in Bengali. Intended for uneducated readers. 1.

15. Bimukta Beni-bandhan: Tying the Unloosed Braid of Hair. By Nagendra Náth Ghosh and Pandit Kaliprasanna Kábyabisárád. An opera describing the celebrated story of Draupadi's vow regarding her braid of hair. 4.

16. Chakshu-Sthir Prahasan: Farce entitled "Fixed in Wonder." By Kali Krishna Chakrabarti. An elderly mofussil zemindar of an orthodox frame of mind suffers himself to be guided in all matters by a Baishnab attendant, and is even led at his instigation to commit wrong actions under the impression that so pious a man cannot possibly be an evil counsellor. He is, however, astonished to find, soon after, that the pious man is carrying on an intrigue with his wife, and he beats both of them. 2.

17. Durgápujár Mahádhum: The Great Eclát of the Durgá Pujá. By Krishna Chandra Pál. Street literature. 4.

18. Golaka Dhándá: The Labyrinth from which there is no easy means of escape. By Káli Krishna Chakrabarti. A farce describing the trial of a young wife's chastity. Four lovers are introduced in order to be beaten and exposed. The plot is of the kind met with in old-fashioned stories, in which the heroine, a woman of ill-fame, cheats, and exposes a number of visitors by bringing them face to face by an unsuspected artifice. The author means to show that most men in this world are actuated by wicked and unfair motives, and accordingly endanger themselves. 3.

19. Hara-biláp: The Lament of Hara. By Rádhá Náth Mitra. A small melodrama based on the well-known mythological story of the self-immolation of Shiba's consort Sati on the occasion of the great sacrifice performed by her father Daksha. The dialogue is maintained in blank verse. 4.

20. Haradhanurbhanga: The Breaking of the Shiba's Bow. By Raj Krishna Ráya. Describes the story of the marriage of Rama after successfully passing through the trial of strength involved in the breaking of Shiba's ponderous bow. The obtaining of Sita's hand was made to depend on the result of that trial. 3.

21. Háte Háte Phal: Prompt Retribution. A satirical work. 3.

22. Jagajjyoti : The Light of the World. By Surendra Náth Mitra and Binodbihari Banerji. The story of the Jahangir's marriage with Noor Jehan is related in this book. 3.
23. Jalajog : Luncheon. By Isán Chandra Mustaphi. A work on the Tipperah caste question. 2.
24. Jeman Rog temni Rojhá : As the Disease, So is the Physician. By Ráj Krishna Datta. A farce in which a Bengali girl affects dumbness with a view of preventing her marriage with a person whom she does not like, and is cured according to a preconcerted plan by the young man whom she loves, and who appears in the disguise of a physician's attendant. 2.
25. Kamale Kámini : The Lady seated on the Lotus. By Rádhá Náth Mitra. An operatic piece based on Kabikankan's story of Srimanta's voyage to Ceylon, and his escape from several dangers through the grace of the goddess Durga. 2.
26. Laba Kusha Bijaya : The Victory of Laba Kush. By Gopál Chandra Sinha. Based upon the well-known story of the destruction of Ráma and his army in an encounter with his twin sons Laba and Kusha, who were born in Valmiki's hermitage, and were unknown to their father till that time. 3.
27. Laban Daitya Badh Náták : A drama describing the destruction of the demon Laban. By Kishori Mohan Maitra. A story from the Rámáyan. 1.
28. Lakshman-Barjan : The Renunciation of Lakhsman. By Grish Chandra Ghosh. A drama based upon the Rámáyan, and composed specially for the Calcutta stage. 1.
29. Lalit Kusum Nátak : The drama describing the story of Lalit and Kusum. By Ram Kanta Sen. A love story. 2.
30. Malin-málá : The Tainted Garland. By Grish Chandra Ghosh. Describes the story of a prince who is accused by his step-mother of having made improper advances to her, and is accordingly banished. He meets with various adventures, and ultimately arrives at the Maldive Islands. His father has in the meanwhile ascertained his innocence and the intriguing nature of his step-mother, goes out in quest of him, and on finding him presses him to return home. He feels glad at his father's discovery of his mistake, but refuses to return home, and goes his way after tearing off the garland which he wore round his neck, and which had become as it were tainted with the impurity of the accusation under which he has so long laboured. 4.
31. Mandár Kánan : The Mandár Garden. By the authoress of Manomohini. This is a work of the nature of an opera, describing the well-known mythological story of the humiliation of Krishna's

wife Satyabhama, whose womanly pride led her to behave to everybody, not excepting Krishna himself, with contempt and hauteur, and who was silly enough to think that her divine husband could be weighed in the balance against earthly riches. 1.

32. Máyábati: The Goddess who acts like an Enchantress. By Rádhá Náth Mitra. A small opera describing the story of Kálketu and Phullará as given in Mukumdarám's Chandi. 1.

33. Meghete Bijáli: Lightning in the Cloud. By Rádhá Náth Mitra. A small melodrama describing the well-known pathetic story of King Haris Chandra. 2.

34. Milan-Kánan: The Forest in which the Union took place. By Hem Chandra Basu. The Emperor Jehangir is represented as desirous to marry a princess of Boondi whose hand has been already promised to the Commander-in-Chief of the Boondi State. The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, elopes with the princess and takes shelter with his guru, or spiritual guide, within a forest. Jehangir sends out men in all directions to search for the princess. But on hearing that she is unwilling to marry him, his wife, Noor Jehan, dissuades him from his purpose. The princess is accordingly let off, and she is re-united to the man of her choice within the forest. 4.

35. Naba Brindában: The new Brindában. By Chiranjib Sarmá. This is the drama of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen's New Dispensation. 3.

35. Págalini: The Mad Girl. By Jogendra Náth Mukharji. The heroine is a Hindu princess who will not marry the bridegroom chosen by her father, and elopes with a young man of her own choice. The young man from whom she flies resolves on vengeance, and succeeds in separating her from her lover, in consequence of which she goes mad. Events, however, take place which lead to her marriage with the man whom she has selected. 3.

37. Pándabder Banabás Natak: A drama describing the exile of the Pándabas. By Ashutosh Mukharji. The story of the exile of the five Pandaba brothers, taken from the Mahábhárata, and related in the form of a dialogue for uncultivated readers. 2.

38. Páriját Haran: The Theft of the Flower of Paradise. By Harilál Nandi. 1.

39. Párul Kunja: The Párul Bower. By Jiban Krishna Sen. Another small melodrama describing the union of lovers. The plot is poetically conceived. 2.

40. Pinda-dán: The Offering of the Funeral Cake. By Haripada Chatterji. The story of a faithless wife, who thoroughly succeeds in

deceiving her hen-pecked husband, plays a trick to send him away on a pilgrimage to Gya, in order to perform certain ceremonies for the spiritual welfare of his deceased father, and during his absence from home elopes with an actor. 1.

41. Pranaya Kantak: The Thorns of Love. By Satyabhusan Karmakár. The young wife of a very old man leads a dissolute life, and receives a remonstrance from her sister. This leads her to commit suicide in the presence of two of her lovers, both of them young Bengali Babus, who are thereupon arrested and punished on the charge of having murdered her. The work is intended as a warning to unprincipled Bengalis. 3.

42. Prem Mandákini Natak: A drama describing the Heavenly River of Love. By Sáradá Prasád Bidyábinod. It seems to be the object of this drama to describe the mental sufferings of Rama, consequent on Sita's disappearance from earth, on account of his ungenerous treatment of her. The author appears to imitate the manner of Bhababhuti in his Uttara Rama Charit. 1.

43. Prem Pratimá: The Image of Love. By Tárini Charan Sen. This is a small melodrama. Bhanumati, the daughter of Bhojraja, sees king Bikramáditya in a dream, and conceives an intense liking for him. Whilst walking in her garden with her female attendants, she sees the king then out of his territory on a hunting excursion. The king too sees her and becomes impatient for union with her, which takes place at another interview. 2.

44. Rábán Badh: The Destruction of Rábán. By Bihárilál Chatterji. A drama written chiefly in blank verse, describing the well-known story of the fall of the demon king of Lanka, or Ceylon, in his war with king Ráma. 1.

45. Rabanbadh o Bibhisaner Rájyábhisek Nátak: A drama describing the destruction of Raban and the installation of Bibhisan on his throne. By Krishnadhan Chatterji. 2.

46. Rámer Banabás: Ráma's Exile. By Raj Krishna Raya. Describes the story of Ráma's exile on the eve of his coronation. Apparently prepared for the Calcutta stage. 3.

47. Rámer Banabás: Ráma's Exile. By Girish Chunder Ghosh. The story of Ráma's exile. 3.

48. Sádhak Sanhár: The Destruction of the Worshipper. A drama in which Krittibas's pathetic story of the fall of Taranisen in the war of the Rámáyan is described. Taranisen, son of Ráma's rakshasa ally Bibhisana, knew that Ráma was Vishnu incarnate, and therefore loved and worshipped him as his god. By slaying him in battle, Ráma slew his own worshipper. 3.

49. Sakuntalá-Milan Gitábhinaya: A melodrama describing Sakuntalá's

union with her husband. By Gobinda Chandra Chakrabarti. The story of Sakuntalá, as given in the Mahábhárat, and not in Kálidás's great drama, is related in this work in the form of a very crude dialogue for the benefit of ill-educated readers. 3.

50. Sarat-Sashi Nátak: A drama describing the story of Sarat Chandra and Sashikalá. By Nilratan Mukharji. Based upon Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream, but not a literal translation of that play. 3.

51. Sarojini Nátak. By Ashutosh Mukhopádhyáya. A foster-daughter of the Chief of Khandeish is described as having committed suicide in consequence of a demand made for her hand by one of the Moghul Emperors. A low-class drama written for ill-educated readers. 2.

52. Sitáharan Nátak. A drama describing the abduction of Sitá. By Girish Chandra Ghosh. The story of the forcible abduction of Sitá by Rában. 3.

53. Sitár Banabás: Sitá's Residence in the Forest. By Girish Chandra Ghosh. A drama based upon the Rámáyan, and composed specially for the Calcutta stage. 1.

54. Swapnamayi Nátak: A drama describing the story of Swapnamayi. By Jyotrindra Náth Tagore. 2.

55. Taranibadh Játrá: A melodrama describing the destruction of Tarani. By Nabadwipa Chandra Dás. A drama describing Krittibás's pathetic story of the fall of Taranisen, son of Rámá's rakshasa ally Bibhishana, in the presence of his father in the war of the Rámáyan. 3.

56. Tipará Saila Nátak: Drama relating to Hill Tipperah. By Sarat Chandra Gupta. This work is written with the view of exposing some Brahmins of East Bengal who were lately induced by large presents of money to dine at the palace of the Mahárájáh of Tipperah. 2.

Other Editions.

1. Abhimanyubadh Nátak: A drama describing the story of the destruction of Abhimanyu. By Tinkari Biswas. (Second.) 1.
2. Abhimanyubadh Nátak: A drama describing the destruction of Abhimanyu in the war of the Mahábhárat. By Parán Chandra Dás. Intended for ill-educated readers. (Second.) 3.
3. Bijaya Basanta Játrá: A melodrama describing the story of Bijaya and Basanta. By Nafar Chandra Datta. (Second.) 2.
4. Chandrakánta Nátak: A drama describing the story of Chandrakánta. By Gopál Chandra Mitra. (Second.) 3.
5. Daksha-Jajna Nátak: A drama describing the great sacrifice per-

formed by king Daksha. By Mahesh Chandra Dás. Intended for ill-educated readers. (Fourth.) 1.

6. Harish Chandra Nátak: A drama describing the story of king Harish Chandra. By Krishnadhan Chattopádhyáya. A well-known Pauránik story related in the form of dialogue for uneducated readers. (Second.) 1.
7. Hemlatá Nátak: The drama of Hemlatá. By Hara Lál Ráya. This is a revised and enlarged edition containing critical and explanatory foot-notes. (Third.) 4.
8. Jánaki Parikshá Nátak: A drama describing the trial of Sitá. By Krishnadhan Chatterji. Describes the story of Sitá's ordeal after her recovery by Ráma. Blank verse is rather freely used in this work. Some parts of the story are of the author's own invention. (Second.) 3.
9. Jayadratha-badh Játrá: A melodrama describing the destruction of Jayadratha. By Tinkari Biswas. A story from the Mahábhárat related in the form of dialogue for orthodox and uneducated readers. (Second.) 1.
10. Krishnányesana Nátak: A drama describing the story of the search made for Krishna. (Part I.) By Bholá Náth Mukerji. Intended for ill-educated readers. (Third.) 4.
11. Lakshmaner Saktisel Játrá: A melodrama describing the story of the wound received by Lakshman from a weapon called *saktisel*. By Tinkari Biswas. (Third.) 1.
12. Lakshmaner Saktisel Nátak: Drama describing the wound received by Lakshman in the war of the Rámáyán with the weapon called *saktisel*. By Kunja Bihari Chattopadhyáya. Intended for ill-educated readers. (Second.) 3.
13. Mánmilan Gitinátya: An opera describing a love scene between Krishna and Radha. By Rajah Mahendralál, Khan Bahadur. Describes Rádha's wrath at Krishna's paying secret visits to another lady named Chandrábali, Krishna's attempts to pacify her, and the ultimate re-union of the two lovers. (Second.) 4.
14. Nala Damayanti Nátak: A drama describing the well-known pathetic story of Nala and Damayanti. By Bholá Náth Mukharji. Intended for ill-educated readers. (Third.) 4.
15. Rámábhishek Nátak: A drama describing the story of Rama's exile. By Bata Krishna Ráya. Intended for ill-educated readers. (Second.) 3.
16. Sitár Banabás Nátak: A drama describing the exile of Sita. By Bholá Náth Mukhopádhyáya. A well-known story from the Rámáyan, related in the form of a dialogue for ill educated readers. (Second.) 2.

17. Sitár Pátál Prabesh Nátak: A drama describing Sitá's entrance into the subterranean regions. By Tinkari Biswas. A well-known story from the Rámáyan related in the form of a dialogue for ill-educated readers. (Third.) 3.

FICTION.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Banabálá: The Forest Girl. By Rájendra Náth Ráya. A love story. 3.
2. Basantakumárer Patra: Basantakumar's Letters. By Natendra Náth Tagore. This is, perhaps, the first work of fiction written in Bengali in an epistolary form. The plot is exceedingly simple. Both the female characters are of an elevated type, and perform acts of self-sacrifice of a very striking kind. 3.
3. Bhikhári: The Beggar. By Debi Prasanna Ráya Chaudhuri. A novel written with the view of advocating social reform in this country. 1.
4. Bhikharini: The Beggar Woman. By Swarup Chandra Dé. A Hindu widow lectures her educated countrymen about widow marriage, and strongly condemns their outlandish tastes and habits, their intemperate excesses, their growing selfishness, and their indifference to the true interests of their country. She is called a beggar because she goes from house to house begging people to take pity on Hindu widows, and make widow-marriage a national institution. 3.
5. Bijanbáshini (*a name*). By Srimati Satadalbáshini Debi. A love story written by a Bengali lady. 3.
6. Bimalá (*a name*). By Satish Chandra Chakrabarti. The story of a Bengali girl who loved her parents, and though persecuted by her step-mother, loved and took great care of her after her father's death. 3.
7. Britti-parihár: The giving-up of the Profession. By Prasad Dás Goswámi. A young man captured by a band of dacoits has for a long time led a robber's life. His father-in-law believing him to be dead, sets about finding another husband for his wife. But, when he comes to know this, he gives up the profession of a robber, presents himself to his father-in-law, and again becomes a family man. 2.
8. Dui Shikári: The Two Hunters. A story in which great preponderance has been given to the fabulous element which enters so largely into ancient fiction, such as golden birds, talking beasts, charms, and spells, &c. The style of the work is exceedingly

colloquial, and even its orthography seems based on the phonetic system. 3.

9. Girijá (*a name*). By Tárak Náth Biswas. Girijá is the heroine of the love story told in this book. She is loved by two young Babus, with one of whom she elopes, but he ultimately makes her unhappy by falling in love with another woman. Her other lover runs mad after her elopement, and puts an end to his life in search of her. 1.
10. Lalit Saudámini: The Story of Lalit and Saudámini. By Tárak Náth Ganguli. This is a small love story by the author of the well-known Bengali novel entitled Swarnalata. The hero, Lalit, and the heroine, Saudamini, love each other, but the heroine's father, who is a Kulin Brahman, proposes to give her in marriage to an old man possessing high-caste qualifications. His plan is, however, frustrated by the heroine's mother and the hero's sister, who live as neighbours. Contains some sketches of character, and a pathetic and skilful delineation of plot. 3.
11. Muktakeshi (*a name*). By Banayarilál Goswámi. A love story barely commenced.
12. Naba Malliká (*the name of a flower*). By Bámá Charan Basu. A young Bengali loves a girl. His uncle refuses his consent to his marriage with her, because she is a Calcutta girl, not likely to prove sufficiently gentle, modest, and submissive. Recourse is had to deceitful means, and the uncle is led to believe that the girl whom his nephew has married is a different one. 4.
13. Páriját (*a name*). Part I. By Kumár Nil Krishna Báhádur. An unfinished story in which several loves are described. Páriját is the name of a female lover. The scene of the story is laid in Rajputáná. 4.
14. Rájsinha (*a name*). By Bankim Chandra Chatterji. Colonel Tod says in his Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan that the Emperor Aurangzeb having formed the intention of marrying a princess of Rupnagar, one of the Rajput States in Marwar, sent an escort of two thousand soldiers to convey the princess to Delhi. But the Emperor was foiled in his purpose. 1.
15. Suhásini (*a name*)=By Tárak Nath Biswás. The heroine Suhásini loves a young man, who is also secretly loved by her friend Niraja. The plot turns upon the efforts and intrigues of Niraja to secure the young man's choice, and on her failing to do that to produce ill-feeling between him and her rival. Seráj-ud-daulá appears in this story, first as a depraved libertine, and afterwards as a sincere repentant. 4.
16. Sukha Chakra: The Circle of Happiness. By Jadunáth Bhattá-

chárya. The heroine of this story, whose long career of misfortune is owing, in the first instance, to the enmity of her own and of her husband's step-mother, ultimately meets with her husband, and again becomes happy. 1.

17. Sulochaná; or, The exemplary Wife. By Gopál Chandra Datta. A story of Bengali domestic life. 2.

18. Udásini Rájkanyár Gupta Kathá: The Secret Story of the Princess who renounced the World. (Part III.) An incomplete story. 1.

19. Ditto. ditto. (Part IV.) Ditto. 1.

20. Ditto. ditto. (Part V.) Ditto. 3.

21. Ditto. ditto. (Part VI.) Ditto. 3.

22. Ditto. ditto. (Part VII.) Ditto. 3.

23. Upanyás Manjari: A Collection of Stories. Part I, No. 1. By Mánik Kumár Datta. A Sannyási is represented as relating a number of stories to a Hindu Raja. One story is finished in this volume. It is an old-fashioned one, and contains, besides, supernatural elements like the genii and illusions of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. 4.

24. Valmikir Jaya: The Triumph of Válmiki. By Hara Prasád Sástri. A work of imagination in which the three principal characters are—Basistha, the representative of intellectual power; Biswa Mitra, the representative of physical power; and Valmiki, the representative of moral and emotional power, and which seems written with the view of showing that social order and harmony cannot be produced and maintained by either physical or intellectual force, but only by the influence of the heart added to them. 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Upakathá: Small Tales. By Bankim Chandra Chatterji. Three small tales reprinted from the Bonga Darsan. (Second.) 1.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bámátoshini: The Comforter of Women. By Pyári Chánd Mitra. 1.

GEOGRAPHY.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bhu-parichaya: A Work on Geography. By Nibáran Bhattácharjya. A new work on geography specially intended for primary education. India is described in greater detail than the other countries of the world, and all such particulars as relate to commerce, trade,

learning, geographical discoveries, historical occurrences, &c., are given in a condensed form in foot-notes. 1.

2. Bhupristher Duratá Nirnaya: Distances on the Earth's Surface. By Nabin Chandra Bhadra. Gives the distances of several places in the different Indian presidencies from the chief cities in those presidencies, and explains the rules by which the distance between any two places on the earth's surface may be ascertained. 2.
3. Nutan Bhugol: A New Work on Geography. By Matilál Chakrabarti. 4.
4. Sankshipta Bhugol: Geography in an Abridged Form. By Jádab Chandra Goswámi. A new work on geography containing a general description of the great continents, and a somewhat detailed description of India and the British Isles. 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Bháratbarsher Bibaran: Descriptive Geography of India. By Sashibhusan Chatterji. "Thoroughly revised and improved" for use in primary schools. (Eighteenth.) 1.
2. Bhugol-parichaya: Geography. By Ráj Mohan Chatterji. A general description of the four quarters of the globe. (Third.) 1.
3. Bhugol-parichaya: Instruction in Geography. By Sashibhushan Chatterji. No additions or alterations are announced in this edition. (Twentieth.) 4.
4. Bhugol prakásh: "Students' Modern Geography" in Bengali. By Shashi Bhushan Chatterji. This work is intended for use in schools. (Third.) 1.
5. Bhugol-Sutra: Principles of Geography. By Gopál Chandra Basu. The publisher says in the preface that in this edition "no pains have been spared to eliminate all errors and to bring all corrections up to date." Portions of the work have been recast, and additions made in several places. A map of Bengal and an engraving showing the curvature of the earth have been newly added. In the system of spelling, the principles laid down in the minute of the Central Text-Book Committee have been adopted. (Thirtieth.) 4.
6. Sansodhita Manchitrábali: Improved Bengali Atlas. By Pránnáth Datta. A map of Pauránik India is given in this atlas. (Second.) 2.

HISTORY.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Aitihásik pátha: Studies in Indian History. By Rajani Kánta Gupta. It seems to be the object of this work to give an

account of the origin, formation, and development of Hindu society. The author proposes to himself to explain the history of the Hindu people, and not of the Hindu kings. The work is based chiefly upon Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra's recently published Indo-Aryans. 3.

2. Bangadesher Itihás: History of Bengal. By Kedáreswar Chakrabarti. About two years ago the author wrote another history of Bengal, which was based in certain parts on Babu Raj Krisna Mukerji's History of Bengal for beginners. The work under notice seems to be the author's previous work in a slightly altered form. 1.
3. Bháratbarsher Itihás: History of India. By Bálak Náth Datta. A new work on Indian history from the Hindu period to the administration of Lord Ripon, intended to be used in "middle and lower schools." It is based upon several English and Bengali works, and in the arrangement of topics and style of narration it resembles the class of historical reading books that are now issuing in England for use in elementary schools. 1.
4. Pratham Bhárat Itihás: History of India for Beginners. By Kanti Chandra Rári. Gives a brief account of the Hindu and Musulman periods in a form which is described as being specially suited to the capacities of those who read for the Vernacular Scholarship Examinations. 2.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

Composition.

First Edition.

1. Rachaná pranáli: Method of Composition. By Jadunath Bhattáchárya. 4.

Dictionary. [*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Sabdártha Ratnákar: The Sea of Meanings of Words. Vol. I, No. 2. By Bihárilál Nandi. A dictionary which, besides the meanings of words, gives information of the kind contained in the Bháratkosh. It promises, however, to be a more comprehensive work than the latter. 2.

Grammar.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bhásháboth Byákaran: Grammar containing Instruction in the Principles of Language. By Matilál Chakrabarti. Compiled on the principles of Sanscrit grammar. 4.

2. Cháruboth Byákaran. Grammar Easily Understood. By Jádab Chandra Chakrabarti. A new elementary work on Bengali grammar for the primary instruction of boys and girls. 1.
3. Chinhabodha: Bengali Punctuation. By Tárini Kánta Majumdár. The object of this work is to teach Bengali children how the different marks of punctuation, including those that have been borrowed from the English language, should be used. Rules are given on this subject with illustrations from the writings of the best Bengali authors. The author says that this is the first work of its kind in Bengali, and that the want of such a work has been felt of late. 2.
4. Sabdatattwa-Kaumudi: The Moonlight of the Science of Words. By Jaya Gopál Goswámi. A new Bengali grammar based upon Sidhánta-Kaumudi, Mugdhabodh, and the Kashikabriti Báman. 1.
5. Sankshipta Byákaran: A Short Work on Grammar. By Jagat Chandra Dás. An elementary grammar embracing parts of speech, number, person, and sandhi. 4.
6. Shishupáth Byákaran. Grammar for Children. By Jadunáth Nyáyapanchánan. An elementary grammar intended for use in the Ahiritolá Bengali pathshala. 1.
7. Sishupáth Byakaran: Grammar for Children. By Umá Charan Dás Deshnu. An elementary Bengali grammar. 2.

Other Editions.

1. Byákaranákur: Elements of Grammar. By Sarup Chandra Ráya. An improved edition of a work on Bengali grammar for the primary instruction of boys and girls. (Fifth.) 1.
2. Byákaranparichaya: Acquaintance with Grammar. By Madan Mohan Mitra. An elementary grammar. (Eighth.) 1.
3. Chárubodh Byákaran: Grammar Easily Understood. By Jádab Krishna Chakrabarti. Revised and enlarged. (Second.) 4.
4. Sankshipta Byákaran. A Brief Work on Grammar. By Chandra Kánta Bidyáratna. (Fourth.) 1.

KEYS.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1 Kabitá Chandrikár Arthapustak: Key to Kabitáchandriká. Part I. By Dwárkanáth Pál. 1.
2. Kabitákaláper Arthapustak: Key to Kabitákalap. Part I. By Dwarkánáth Pál. 1.
3. Kabitákaláper Sobdártha: Key to Kabitákalap. Part I. By Sarat Chandra Sen. Meanings of words and explanations of phrases and verses. 1.

4. Kabitá-kaláp Sikshá: Key to Kabitá-kaláp. By Umá Charan Dás De. 1.
5. Kabitámanjarir Arthapustak: Key to Kabitámanjari. By Jagabandhu Maitra. Gives the meanings and parts of speech of words. 2.
6. Nitipather Arthopustak: Key to Nitipath. By Gonesh Prasád Páre. Gives the meanings of words and in some instances the *sandhis* contained in them. 3.
7. Notes on Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer in Bengali, with questions and answers. By Tárini Kánta Majumdár. Gives the meanings of words and a catechistic exposition of the text. 2.
8. Padyamálá Prathambháger Sabdártha: Key to Padyamálá. Part I. By Kánáidás Bábáji. Meanings of words. 2.
9. Prathámbhág Chhátrashikshár Artha: Key to Chhátrashiksha. Part I. By Harihar Nundi. 1.
10. Senetáripráimárer Sabdártha o Prasnottar: Key to, and Catechism of, Sanitary Primer. By Rajkumar Sen. 1.
11. Swásthya-rakshá Sikshá: Key to Catechism of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer. By Umbica Charan Bararie. 1.
12. Tritiyabhág Sishushikshár Artha: Key to Sishushikshá. Part III. By Nafar Chandra Datta. Gives the meanings of words. 2.

Other Editions.

1. Bodhodaya Sikshá: Instruction in Bodhodaya. By Kánaidás Babaji. Meanings of words, explanations of difficult passages, and questions for exercise. (Second.) 2.
2. Bodhodayer Artha: Key to Bodhodaya. By Benimádháb Bhattáchárya. Gives the meanings and, in some instances, the *sandhis* of words. (Ninth.) 4.
3. Bodhodayer Arthapustak: Key to Bhodhodaya. By Krishna Chandra De. Revised and enlarged. (Second.) 4.
4. Bodhodayer Prasnottar: Questions and Answers relating to Bodhodaya. By Srináth Bhattáchárya. Contains a catechistic exposition of the lessons contained in Bhodhodaya. (Second.) 3.
5. Bodhodayer Sabdárthapustak: Key to Bedhodaya. By Nader Chánd Sil. Gives the meanings and in some instances the derivation of words. (Second.) 2.
6. Bodhodayer Sabdártha: Key to Bodhodaya. By Kártik Prasád Páre. Gives the meanings of words. (Third.) 3.
7. Dwitiyabhág Shishusikshár Artha: Key to Sishusikshá. Part II. By Kártik Prasád Páre. (Third.) 2.
8. Kathámálártha: Key to Kathámálá. By Bipin Bihári Sil. Gives the meanings, parts of speech, and *sandhis* of words. (Sixth.) 3.

9. Padya Sopáner Arthapustak: Key to Pudya Sopán. By Sreenáth Bhattáchárya. Gives the meanings of words and the moral of the lessons. (Second.) 1.
10. Páthamanjarir Saral Artha: Easy Key to Páthamanjari. By Dwárakánáth Pál. (Second.) 1.
11. Prathambhág Kabitákaláper Sabdártha: Key to Kabitákaláp. Part I. By Kártik Prasád Páre. (Third.) 3.
12. Prathambhág Padyamanjari Sabdártha: Key to Podyamanjari. Part I. By Kánáidás Bábáji. (Second.) 2.
13. Prathambhág Pâdyapáthártha: Key to Padyapátha. Part I. By Binod Bihári Sil. Gives the meanings, parts of speech, and *samáses* of words, and explains difficult verses. (Eighth.) 3.
14. Saral Sarirpálaer Artha: Key to Dr. Jadunáth Mukharji's Easy Preservation of Health. By Dwárká Náth Pál. (Second.) 1.
15. Saral Sarirpálaner Artha o Prasnottar: Key to, and Catechism of, Dr. Jadunáth Mukharji's Saral Sarir Pálan. By Dwárka Náth Pál. (Third.) 2.
16. Shikshá Sopáner Saral Artha: Easy Key to Sikshá Sopán. By Kártik Prasád Páre. (Second.) 2.
17. Swásthyarakshár Pratham Pustaker Artha o Prasnottar: A Key to, and Catechism of, Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer. By Dwárká Náth Pál. (Second.) 1.
18. Swásthyarakshá Pratham Pustaker Artha o Prasnottar: A Key to, and a Catechism of, Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer. By Banga Chandra Chatterji. (Second.) 2.

LITERATURE.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Subjects of Examination in the Bengali Language, appointed by the Senate of the Calcutta University for the Entrance Examination of 1883. Edited by Rev. K. M. Banerji. 1.

PRIMERS.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Adisiksha: Primary Instruction. Part II. By Mahendro Náth Háldár. Compound letters, with illustrative lessons in words and easy sentences in prose. 1.
2. Barnaboth: Alphabetical Primer. By Rám Sundar Datta. The alphabet and a list showing the combination of each of the consonants with the vowels. The author includes the long *ri* and *li* and ৄ and ৢ among the vowels, and the compound letter *kska* and ক্ষ or the letter *ta* without the vowel *a* among consonants. 3.

3. Barnabodh: Instruction in the Alphabet. By Ishan Chundra Sarkar. Uncompounded letters. 4.
4. Barnabibek: Alphabetical Primer. Part I. By Srikanta Chakrabarti. Treats of the uncompounded letters. The combinations of consonants with vowels are explained and illustrated in lessons consisting of words and sentences. Descriptive lessons in easy prose and verse, and pictures for the entertainment of children are also given.
5. Barna-pátha: Alphabetical Primer. Part I. By Kshetra Náth Banerji. Treats of the uncompounded letters, and gives illustrative lessons in words, and easy lessons in prose and verse. A few pictures are also given for the entertainment of children. 1.
6. Barna-pátha: Part II. By Kshetra Náth Banerji. A work of the same nature as the above, dealing with compound letters. 1.
7. Prathambhág Sukumár Sikshá. Infant Reader. Part I. By Praboth Chandra Sarmá. A new primer, the first of a series consisting of three books.
8. Saral Barnaparichaya: Easy Alphabetical Primer. Part II. By Krishnadhan Bidyápati. Treats of the compound letters. 1.
9. Shikshádarsa Barna-bibek: Model for Instruction. Alphabetical Primer. Part II. By Bhagaban Chandra Dás. Compound letters, with illustrative lessons in prose and verse, and pictures for the entertainment of children. 2.
10. Subodh Barnaparichaya: Easily Understood Alphabetical Primer. By Rám Charan Ghosh. The uncompounded letters, with illustrative lessons in words, and easy prose and verse. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Balya Sikshá: Children's Instructor. By Rám Sundar Basák. No additions or alterations are announced in this edition. (Eighteenth.) 4.
2. Bidyá Darpan Prathambhág Barnaparichaya: Mirror of Knowledge. Part I. Alphabetical Primer. By Beni Mádhab Bhattáchárya. Treats of the uncompounded letters. (Ninth.) 4.
3. Bidyá Darpan Dwitiyabhág Barnaparichaya: Mirror of Knowledge. Part II. Alphabetical Primer. By Beni Mádhab Bhattáchárya. Treats of the compound letters. (Eighth.) 4.
4. Naba Barnaparichaya: New Alphabetical Primer. Part II. By Akshaya Kumár Ráya. Treats of the compound letters. (Eighth.) 2.
5. Sishuprabesh: Infant Instructor. By Rámcharan Náth. (Third.) 3.

READER.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Mahatjibaner Akhyáyikábali: Anecdotes from Eminent Lives. Part I. By Pramadá Charan Sen. In this volume are given anecdotes from the lives of Theodore Parker and Sister Dora. The work has been already adopted as a text-book in some schools in Bengal. 2.
2. Sáhitya Sopána: Stepping-tone to Bengali Literature. Part II. By Sarát Chandra Chaudhuri. Lessons in prose possessing moral and scientific interest. 3.
3. Sáhitya Sopána: A Stepping-stone to Bengali Literature. Part I. By Sarát Chandra Chaudhuri. A new reader intended for Bengali boys and girls. The author says that he has introduced sufficient variety into his book in order to render its study as little tiresome as possible to children, and has communicated moral truths not in the repulsive form of maxims or didactic expositions, but in the attractive and entertaining shape of stories and anecdotes. 4.

Other Editions.

1. Bhásábodh: Instruction in Language. Part I. By Srináth Chanda. Easy lessons in prose and verse. Some alterations are made in this edition with the view of rendering all the lessons as uniform as possible in point of clearness and simplicity. (Fourth.) 2.
2. Chárubodh: Entertaining Reader. By Sashibhushan Chatterji. (Ninth.) 3.
3. Jnánprabesh: Introduction to Knowledge. By Rasiklál Dás. Some of the lessons are illustrated with pictures. (Second.) 1.
4. Jnánsikshá: The Acquisition of Knowledge. By Mathurá Náth Barma. The difficult portions in the first edition are omitted, and two or three new lessons are given in this edition. (Second.) 1.
5. Niti-kadamba: The bunch of Morals. By Atul Chandra Dás Gupta. Moral lessons in prose and verse in the hape of fables. (Second.) 4.
6. Niti-kaumudi: Moonlight of Morality. By Naba Kumár Gupta. (Fifth.) 1.
7. Nitimálá: Moral Lessons. By Girish Chandra Dey. Lessons on man's duties to God, fellow-men, neighbours, servants, friends and relations, children, parents, &c. (Second.) 2.
8. Nitipath: The Path of Morality. By Ramgati Nyáyaratna. Moral lessons in prose and verse. (Second.) 3.
9. Sáhityapáth: A Reader. By Nimái Charan Sinha. (Second.) 3.
10. Sáhitya-Sár: "Typical Selections from Bengali Prose." By Nrishinha Chandra Mukharji, M.A. Containsin teresting prose extracts from the writings of several Bengali authors, including Mr.

Marshman, Rajah Ram Mohan Raya, and others. A short history of the Bengali language and literature is given in an introductory chapter. (Third.) 3.

11. Sáhitya-sopán: A step in Literature. By Sarachchandra Chaudhuri. "Carefully revised." (Second.) 1.
12. Siksaha Sopán: Step in Instruction. By Akur Chandra Sen. Includes lessons in caligraphy. (Third.) 3.
13. Shishupátha: Lessons for Children. By Rámgati Nayáyaratna. Lessons illustrative of high principles of conduct given in the shape of stories from Hindu mythology. (Ninth.) 1.
14. Stri Sikshá: Instruction for Women. Part I. By Shibendra Nárayan Guha. A revised edition of a reader designed specially for Bengali girls. (Second.) 3.

LAW.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Diwáni Adálater kárya paddhati: Business Procedure in Civil Courts. By Mathurá Náth Maitra. Gives in a handy form the orders, circulars, &c., of the Calcutta High Court and of the Government, from 1870 to 1881, relating to the procedure which should be followed in the conduct of civil suits. 1.

MEDICINE.—[*Non-Educational.*]

EUROPEAN.

First Edition.

1. Chikitsá-Sár-Sangraha: Shishu Chikitsá: A work on the essential principles of medical treatment: infant treatment. Part II. By Mahesh Chandra Ghosh. Describes some of the diseases of infancy and their treatment after the homœopathic method. 4.
2. Datta's Homœopathic series in Bengali. Vol. II. Nos. 1 and 2. By Basanta Kumár Datta. The diseases of the nervous system and of the urinary organs are described in this volume. Their treatment after the homœopathic method is also given. 2.
3. Datta's Homœopathic series in Bengali. Vol. II. Nos. 3 and 4 (together). By Basanta Kumár Datta. Venereal diseases are treated of in this part. 3.
4. Datta's Homœopathic series in Bengali. Vol. II. Nos. 5 and 6 (together). By Basanta Kumár Datta. In this volume are described the diseases of the male and female generative organs and of the skin. 4.
5. Homiopethik Sachitra Pustakábali: Datta's Homœopathic series in Bengali. Vol. II. Nos. 7 and 8 (together). By Basanta Kumár

Datta. Describes the diseases of the skin, the heart, the eye, &c., and their treatment after the homœopathic method. 4.

6. Homiopyáthik Jwara Chikitsá: "Fevers, and their Homœopathic Treatment." By Hariprasád Chakrabarti. Describes various kinds of fever and their treatment after the homœopathic method. The author says that fever being now a very common and devastating disease in the villages of Bengal, where good medical practitioners cannot be found, he has prepared this work in the hope that the villagers themselves would be able, with its help, to treat that disease on the cheap and simple method furnished by homœopathy. 4.
7. Homiopyáthik Saral Chikitsá: Easy Homœopathic Treatment. Vol. I. Part II. By Rádhákánta Ghosh. The causes, symptoms, and treatment of diseases after the homœopathic method. 3.
8. Ingreji Tika: Vaccination. By Krishnadás Ráya. A practical treatise in which the manner of vaccinating and treating vaccinated patients, and the comparative merits of vaccination and inoculation are explained in the form of questions and answers. The opinion of respectable Bengali pandits is also quoted to show that vaccination is not opposed to the principles of the Hindu religion. 4.
9. Mechanism of Delivery in Head Presentations. By Kshirod Prasád Chattopádhyáya, L.M.S. This is a treatise on the subject of midwifery compiled from Dr. Playfair's celebrated work for the use of native physicians in this country, and those medical practitioners who have read only in the Bengali Department of Indian medical schools. 1.
10. Oláuthá Atisár Eban Amrakta Chikitsá: The Treatment of Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery. By Bipin Bihari Banerji. Written according to the homœopathic system. 2.
11. Saral Bhaisajyapátha: Easy work on Medicine. By Ishán Chandra Sarkár. This work is intended for compounders of medicine. The names, history, doses, method of administration, and manner of compounding the medicinal substances, included in the British Pharmacopæia are described in this book. The properties of medicines are also mentioned. 3.
12. Saral Jwara Chikitsa: Simple Treatment of Fever. Part II. By Jadu Náth Mukharji, L.M.S. 1.
13. Sutikákshep: Puerperal Ecclampsia. By Kshirod Prasad Chattopadhyáya, L.M.S. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Byabasthámálá: A Collection of Prescriptions. By Hari Náráyan Bandyopádhyáya. A collection of medical prescriptions from the works of eminent allopathic doctors, together with a statement

of the rules which should be observed in compounding medicines, of medical "incompatibles," &c. (Second.) 1.

2. Homiopethik Pratham Chikitsá: First Treatise on Homœopathic Treatment. By Pratáp Chandra Majumdár. Describes the most common diseases and their treatment. (Second.) 2.

Educational.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Astra Chikitsá: Surgery. Part I. By Káshi Chandra Datta. This book appears to be used in the medical school at Dacca. (Second.) 3.

Native.

First Edition.

1. Sanyási-mate Ayurveda Sangraha: Medical knowledge derived from Sanyásis. By Bhuban Chandra Basák. Describes the medicines which are used by Sanyásis or which Sanyásis declare to be efficacious in the treatment of several diseases. It is commonly believed that Hindu Sanyásis cultivate medical knowledge and study the medicinal properties of objects with the view of alleviating human suffering, specially in difficult and extreme cases which have baffled the efforts of the medical profession and the resources of quackery. 4.

Educational.

1. Ayurvedokta Drabyagunábhidhán: Dictionary of Medicinal Substances according to the Ayurveda. By Mahendra Náth Ghosál. This is a dictionary of the terms used in Sanskrit works on medicine. The qualities of the substances mentioned in those works and their medicinal properties are described by the author at great length. The work is intended for students of the Hindu system of medicine. 2.

European and Native.

First Edition.

1. Gárhastya Chikitsá Bidyá: Domestic Medicine. By Ambiká Charan Rakshit. The author says in his preface that his object in writing this book is to provide family men all over Bengal with easy directions for the treatment of those diseases which are not only very common, but have largely increased of late in this country. The book, it is hoped, will be of particular use at places where professional aid is not available. It is compiled from both European and Indian works on medicine. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Adarsa Grihini: The Model Housewife. By Srimáti Párbati Sundari Basu. By writing this essay Srimáti Párbati Sundari obtained the prize of Rs. 20 offered by the Banga Mahila Somáj in the Bengali year 1287. The principal qualifications of a good housewife are, according to the authoress, a frugal disposition, a cultivated taste, power to attend to the smallest details, capacity to sympathise with others (including neighbours) and a strong love of God. 2.
1. Ahárbodh Byákaran: Grammar containing instruction on the subject of eating. By Lalit Mahan Mandal. Contains a facetious description of the different kinds of dishes and sweetmeats which compose large Hindu dinners in Bengal. 4.
3. Alochaná: Dissertations. By Akshaya Chandra Sarkár. Contains a number of papers which originally appeared as articles in the *Sadharani* newspaper. The papers embrace a large variety of topics, from religion to food and agriculture, but they all seem connected by their common object—the instruction and improvement of Bengalis as individuals and as a nation. The author points out faults and failings in a blunt and uncompromising style, and gives directions for reformation in a thoughtful and practical spirit. 3.
4. Ambastha Baidya Ranjika: Of the Baidya Caste. By Jádab Chandra Ráya. Contains "miscelleneous religious defensive proofs on behalf of the Baidya's Upanayan system and their caste." The author's object seems to be to show that the Baidya caste are entitled to the sacrament of Upanayan or the Holy Thread, and that they can exercise Brahminical privileges like the worship of the Sálgrám, &c. 4.
5. Astádas Mahápurán Anusthán patra: Prospectus relating to the eighteen Puráns. By Krishna Gopal Bhakta. This is the prospectus of a scheme framed by the author for republishing in a serial form the eighteen principal Puráns with a Bengali translation. 4.
6. Bágurá paribárik Sámájer Sámbatsarik Utsab Upalakshe Srimati Annapurná Chattopádhyáyer pradatta Baktritár Sáránsa: Substance of the address delivered by Srimati Annapurná Chattopadhyaya at the anniversary meeting of the Bográ Páribarik Samáj. By Annapurná Chatterji. The lecturer, Srimati Annapurná, is a Brahma. She talks chiefly about the importance of religion as a social force, and although she cannot help admitting that the moral state of the country is far from satisfactory in spite of the

movement set on foot by Rájáh Rám Mohun Roy, she feels sure that the religion which she has adopted will steadily spread and effect great social improvement in Bengal. 2.

7. Bangabiláp: The Lament of Bengal. Part I. By Káshináth Chaudhuri. A treatise on the causes of human happiness and misery written from the point of view of the Hindu Sástras. 1.
8. Barnajáti Nirnaya: The ascertainment of the Mixed Castes. By Ratneswar Bidyálankár. A controversial tract on a question of Hindu caste. 1.
9. Bául Sangit: Baul Songs. By Hridayalal Datta. This is a compilation of Bául songs. 2.
10. Bául Sangit: Bául songs. Part II. By Tinkari Smritiratna. Of the same nature as the last-mentioned work. 2.
11. Bhárat-kosh: The Indian Encyclopædia. Part IV. By Rájkrishna Ráya and Sarat Chandra Deb. A dictionary in which information is given concerning the religion, science, literature, mythology, geography, &c., of ancient India. 2.
12. Bhárat-kosh. Indian Encyclopædia. Part V. By Rájkrishna Ráya. The nature of this work has been explained in connection with the preceding volumes. It is chiefly of a classical interest. 3.
13. Bidhabá: The widow. By Braja Náth Biswas. Written in the character of a Hindu widow and consisting of half-poetical, half-discursive papers expressive of the mental sufferings of a Hindu widow and of certain views of marriage, remarriage, the conjugal state, &c. The style of the work is often rhapsodical. 3.
14. Bidhabá bibáha Samálochani: A review of the question of Widow Marriage. By Jádab Chandra Ráya. This pamphlet contains the views of two committees formed in Serájgunge for the purpose of encouraging widow marriage among Hindus, and giving social support to those who may marry widows. 3.
15. Bidya Sundur Natyarásak giti: The story of Bidya Sundar related in songs. By Rajkrishna Pál. The songs are composed and arranged as they would be in an opera. 4.
16. Bikrampur Sabhá: The Bikrampur Association. By Kashi Chandra Chakrabarti. This Association has been organised with the view of spreading education, looking to the condition of roads, &c., putting down offences, such as theft, false litigation, drunkenness, incontinence, &c., and co-operating for the success of the proposed scheme of Local Self-Government. The rules of the Association and the names of the members are given. 3.
17. Brihat Bául Sangit: Large volume of Bául Songs. Part I. By Tinkari Smritiratna. 3.

18. Byáyabibháger Kárjapranáli : Procedure of the Disbursement Department. By Hara Chandra Chaudhuri. Gives rules explaining how accounts of disbursements in a zemindari office should be kept. Specimen forms for keeping such accounts are also given. 2.
19. Chirajátri: The Man who was a Pilgrim all his Life. By Rámkumár Bidyáratná. An allegory composed with the view of explaining what qualities of the mind should be cultivated, and in what order, for the sake of acquiring a perfectly moral and religious disposition, the stages which must be passed in rising from wordliness to a free and full communion with God, &c. 2.
20. Dháká Lon Aphis, Limited, Company : Dacca Loan Office, Limited, Company. By Káli Kumár Dás. Contains the form in which the deposit book of the office is kept. 2
21. Dukhi o Pápi diger Prati Brahmo Samajer Kartabya : The duty of the Brahmo Samaj towards the poor and sinners. By Nagendra Nath Chatterji. Taking his stand on the principle that practical philanthrophy is the most important element of human religion, the author says that that element is seriously wanting in the Brahmo Samáj, and that Brahmos ought to attach more importance to the work of reclaiming sinners and relieving the poor at any amount of self-sacrifice which such a work may demand, than to church-going and praying and singing the praises of God in loud chorus. 2.
22. Eyi ek nutan dhan : "This is a new style." By Janárdan Biswás. A collection of Bengali proverbs. 3.
23. Gailar chattra Sanmilani Sabhár pratham o Dwitiyabarser Karyabibaran : An account of the proceedings of the Gailá Students' Association during the first and second years of its existence. By Durgá Charan Gupta. The Association consists only of Bengali students and schoolmasters. Its object is to promote the literary culture of its members by the delivery of lectures and speeches, to encourage female education by examining Bengali girls in different branches of knowledge, to diffuse knowledge by maintaining a public library, to improve the morals of the Bengali students, and foster friendly feelings among them, to reform society, &c. This Association has one branch at Dacca and another at Barisál. The rules adopted in its different departments, and the results of an examination of girls recently held by it, are given in this report. The girls belong to a school established for them by the Association. 2.
24. Gánjákhuri : Sketches by a Ganja-smoker. By Thákurlál Datta. Contains caustic sketches of certain characters in native society,

such as Vakils, Engineers, Schoolmasters, Keranis, or Clerks, social mushrooms and their sycophants, dandies, doctors, &c. The author describes only the worst specimens of each class. 3.

25. Gaurigitiká : Songs relating to Gauri. Author's name not given. Songs of the kind which are sung on the occasion of the advent of the goddess Durgá. Such songs are technically called Agamani. 4.
26. Gopálan : The Rearing of Cattle. By Kamal Krishna Sinha. This is a work on the breeding, feeding, &c., of cows and oxen in this country, written with the view of preventing the growing degeneracy of Indian cattle. 4.
27. Jiban O Barnamálá : Life and the Alphabet. By Kshetra Chandra Basu. This is a curious work, intended to illustrate the author's opinion that the alphabet of a people reflects their history. Human life is divided by the writer into five parts,—infancy, boyhood, youth, manhood, old age, and the different groups of phenomena which characterise these different stages of life are shown to be respectively connected with the five bargás of the consonantal portion of the Bengali alphabet. An equally ingenious but far-fetched connection is made out between man's spiritual life on the one hand, and the remaining consonants and the vowels on the other. 3.
28. Kángál Fikir Chánd Fakirer Gitábali : Kángál Fikir Chánd Fakir's Songs. Part I. By Hari Náth Majumdár, Prasanna Kumár Banerji, and Prafulla Chandra Gánguli. Moral and religious songs of the kind sung by Báuls, and belonging to the class of which the songs of Rámprasád are the best and most typical. 2.
29. Kángál Fikir Chánd Fakirer Gitábali : Kángál Fikir Chand Fakir's Songs. Part II. By Hari Náth Majumdar and others. 3.
30. Kángál Fikir Chánd Fakirer Gitábali : Kángál Fikir Chand Fakir's Songs. Part III. By Hari Náth Majumdár and others. 4.
31. Kángál Garib Chand Fakirer Gitimálá : Kángál Garib Chand Fakir's Garland of Songs. Part I. By Hari Nath Majumdár and others. Songs of the class of those which are sung by Báuls. 4.
32. Kautuk Manjari : Blossom of Curiosities. Author's name not given. A collection of facetious and witty anecdotes, chiefly Bengali, but occasionally from France, England, and other countries. 4.
33. Káyastha Purán : A work on the History and Origin of the Káyastha Class. Part II. By Sashibhusan Nandi. Gives an elaborate account of the origin of the various divisions of the

Káyastha Community of Bengal and of the different caste rules, principles, marriage regulations, funeral practices, &c., which prevail among them. The work is largely based upon Sanskrit authorities, and includes a view of the whole caste system of India. 1.

34. Kayekkháni Patra: A Few Letters. By Girijá Prasanna Ráya. Letters written by a husband to his wife, or in that character, containing advice on points affecting the moral and material interests of Bengali women. He insists upon the formation of habits of neatness and cleanliness, upon the maintenance of peaceful terms with the different members of a joint family, upon the education of the heart as better for woman than the education of the head, and so on. He advocates female progress, but he deprecates violent change, and does not think well of the sort of progress that has been already made. He dislikes widow marriage, though not on the ground of orthodoxy. 1.
35. Korak: The Bud. By Sárodá Prasád Trivedi. Small pieces in prose and verse illustrative of moral principles. The book opens with a poem in which a Hindu prince of the Magadha dynasty is represented as giving expression to patriotic sentiments and deploring the establishment of Yavana rule in India. 2.
36. Kulajnánopakramaniká: A Treatise on Brahman Kulinism. By Chandra Kánta Bandyopádhyáya. A treatise on Bengali Kulinism, describing its origin, expansion, geographical distribution, history, genealogy, &c. 1.
37. Lakshmaner Saktisel: The Death-like Trance produced in Lakshman by the weapon *saktisel*. By Ishán Chandra Bakshi. The story is related in prose. 3.
38. Mahiládiger tattwa-jnán Sabhá: Theosophical Society for Females. Author's name not given. The Mahiládiger tattwa-jnán Sabhá is a branch of the Theosophical Society intended for Asiatic women. The moral and intellectual progress of Asiatic women, and the rendering them fit educators of their children, and examples of moral purity and perfect disinterestedness in practical life to their neighbours, are the chief objects of the Sabhá. Its rules, given in this pamphlet, are framed with a special regard to the peculiar circumstances of Indian society. 2.
39. Naisa Bihár: Walk at Night. Part I. By Tárak Náth Biswás. Describes the thoughts and sentiments suggested at night by the sight of rivers, mountains, gardens, &c. 2.
40. Nánábisayini Gitimálá: By Srimati Mahámáyá Dási. The songs relate to four or five subjects: the infancy of Krishna, the loves of Krishna and Rádhá, the exile of Ráma, Sati's invitation to her father's sacrifice, &c. 2.

41. Nutan Sakher Bául Sangit: New Bául Songs for Amateurs. By Kunjabihári Chandra. 3.
42. Padábali: Songs. Part I. By Rákháldás Chakrabarti. Songs of Ramprasád and other old song-makers. Most of the songs are composed from the point of view of the Sákta, or worshipper of Hindu female divinities. 4.
43. Páribárik Prabandha: Essays on subjects of domestic interest. By Bhudeb Mukharji. Contains a number of essays on subjects of domestic interest for the Hindus of Bengal. Taking his stand apparently on the principle that the objects of domestic life should be health, happiness, love, virtue, benevolence, and high culture, the author describes how a Hindu family should be constituted and managed, and deal with strangers and agnate and cognate relations; how the male and female members of a Hindu family should be educated, &c. The moral principle involved in the different functions performed by the different members of a Hindu family are explained, and the subjects of marriage, re-marriage, sonship, celibacy, &c., are dealt with from the author's fundamental standpoint. Whilst evincing great independence of thought, the author writes like an earnest Hindu, and displays profound respect for the social and domestic legislation of ancient Hindu sages. 4.
44. Praláp: Ravings. By Upendra Náth Mukhopádhyáya. Gives expression to a young Babu's grief at the death of his wife. The style of the work is nervous and rhapsodical, and the author's tone, which is throughout wild and vehement, is often even delirious. 2.
45. Punya Bhárat Kathá: The Sacred Indian Story. By Jogindra Nath Tarkachurámani. The story of the Mahábhárat is related in this book in Bengali prose. 1.
46. Sakher Bául Sangit: Songs composed for Amateur Báuls. Part I. By Anand Chandra Dás. 3.
47. Samáj-chinta: Thoughts on Social Questions. By Purna Chandra Basu. Consists of a number of essays reprinted from the Arya Darsana in which modern European civilisation and the civilisation of India are analysed and contrasted. The author considers the former to be better than the latter, and he accordingly points out the directions in which changes and reforms should be made in this country, in order that the type of character by which European civilisation is sustained may be produced here. The tendencies of the educated Bengali mind are explained, and an improvement in the condition of Hindu females is enthusiastically advocated. 2.

48. Sangit Lahari: Waves of Music. Part I. By Baradákánta Sen Gupta. Songs expressive of feelings of love and veneration for God and of a philosophic disregard for earthly things. 4.
49. Sangit pushpahár: Garland of Flowers of Music. Part II. By Durgá Náth Ráya. Brahma songs in which God is spoken of in the style and spirit of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen's New Dispensation. The style is in many places of the figurative kind which characterises the school of Rámprasád Sen. 4.
50. Sántirasámrita: The Nectar of Peace. By Harendra Náráyan Ghosh. Poems and songs possessing a moral, religious, and didactic interest, and written in an orthodox style and spirit. 2.
51. Shiksha: Education. By Chandra Kanta Tarkálankár. This is a treatise on Indian education. The author begins by saying that manners, customs, taste, and aspirations constitute nationality, and are determined by the nature of a nation's culture. Down to the period of Musulman rule, Hindus preferred Sanskrit learning to all others, and were therefore able to retain their nationality. Under the British rule they are neglecting Sanskrit learning, and the consequence is that they are thoroughly denationalised by the adoption of foreign habits, manners, taste, &c. But Hindus do not require new habits and manners; they simply want to refine their own degenerate habits and manners. This they cannot do without studying ancient Hindu society in Sanskrit books. It is therefore the duty of the English Government in India, as well as of all truly benevolent and patriotic Hindus, to give to Sanskrit studies a place in Indian schools and colleges fully equal to that which is occupied by English studies. But Indian education should not be purely intellectual: it should have a physical side too. Physical education is enjoined in Sanskrit works. Female education is advocated, but male teachers in female schools are condemned as anomalous and improper. Zenana schools are said to have existed in ancient India. The life and discipline of the ancient Hindu student is contrasted with that of the modern Hindu student very much to the discredit and disadvantage of the latter. The author thinks that the true cause of deterioration which has taken place in this respect is to be found in the modern Hindu's increased love and respect for riches. 4.
52. Siddhánta Kaumudi: Moonlight of Decisions. By Kailásh Chandra Tarkaratna. Six questions on subjects of religious and philosophical interest answered from the point of view of the Hindu Sástras. 2.
53. Surendra Sambád: The case of Surendra. By Bihárilál Majumdár.

This is a letter addressed to the Baidya community of Bengal. It is written with the view of showing that the recent conversion of Surendra Náth Barát to Christianity by the Rev. K. S. Macdonald was not a case of fair and sincere conversion, and that Surendra Náth has not therefore committed anything for which he must perform Hindu expiatory rites in order to obtain readmission into his community. 4.

54. Swáyatta Shásan: Self-Government. By Dhirendra Náth Pál. This is a pamphlet on Lord Ripon's scheme of Local Self-Government. The writer explains briefly and clearly the leading ideas involved in that scheme, quoting portions of the resolutions of the Government of India and of the Bengal Government on the subject, and calls upon his countrymen to avail themselves of the boon which Lord Ripon is so sincerely anxious to grant them, and which he considers to be the greatest yet conferred by a conqueror on a conquered people. 4.

55. Támáker dosh guna o Itihás; The History and Properties of Tobacco. By Kánti Chandra Sárkár. Consists of certain papers reprinted from two Bengali newspapers. The author's object is to condemn the use of tobacco and to persuade his countrymen to avoid it as a poison which injures both the mind and the body, although possessing certain medicinal properties. 1.

56. Tattwa ratnamálá: Garland of Gems of Truth. Part I. By Girish Chandra Sen. Anecdotes of a moral and religious import compiled from a Persian work. 4.

57. Tripura Hindu Sámáj Sanrakshini Sabhár Bibarana: Report of the Tipperah Association for he protection of Hindu society. By the members of the Sabhá. It is the object of this Sabhá to oppose the admission of the Rajahs of Hill Tipperah into Hindu society. Some evidence is brought forward in this report with the view of showing that these Rajahs belong to some one of the hill tribes in that part of the country, and that their religion, ceremonial observances, marriage customs, funeral rites, laws of inheritance, &c., are different from those of Hindus. 2.

58. Tripurá-játisprishta Jalapán Bisayaka Mimánsá: Decision as to whether Food and Water touched by a member of the Tripura tribe can be used by a Hindu. By Sashibhusan Bandyopádhyáya. This is a pamphlet on the Tipperah caste question. The writer refutes the arguments adduced by controversialists on the side of the Maharajah. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Bául Sangit: Bául Songs. Part I. By Nafar Chandra Datta. (Second.) 4.

2. Brámo Sangit: Brahmo Songs. Author's name not given. Moral and religious songs. (Second.) 2.
3. Debarshi Nárader Nabajiban Lábh: The attainment of new Life by the Divine Sage Nárada. By Aghar Náth Gupta. The sage Nárada is represented as relating to Vyása how religious faith first sprang up in his mind, how it grew in depth and intensity, the manner in which he realised for a moment the nature of the deity, how he had to free himself by patience and prolonged discipline from gross desires and inclinations, and how after doing all that he was able to give up his gross body, assume a new and purer, subtler body, and feel himself full of the real and ecstatic vision of Hari. The author's object is apparently to indicate the process of spiritual culture. (Second.) 4.
4. Kángál Fikir Chánd Fakirer Gitábali: Songs of Kángál Fikir Chánd Fakir. Part I. By Hari Nath Majumdar and others. Songs of the class of those which are sung by Báuls. The style of those songs is grotesquely figurative, and the spirit which pervades them is one of utter contempt for worldly things and maddening love for God. (Second.) 4.
5. Nutan Sakher Bául Sangit: New Bául Songs for Amateurs. By Kunjabihári Chandra. (Second.) 3.
6. Sámayik Samálochanár Samálochan o Mimánsá: Criticism of current Criticisms, and a settlement of the Question. By Sashibhusan Basu. The whole of the Tipperah caste question is reviewed, and evidence is adduced to show that the Tipperah Raj family is Hindu and not non-Aryan. (Second.) 4.
7. Suraloke Banger Parichaya: A description of Bengal in the Region of the Gods. Part I. Author's name not given. The souls of distinguished departed Bengalis are represented as assembled in a higher sphere, and as commenting upon modern Bengali customs, manners, literature, &c. Written in a sarcastic spirit. (Second.) 3.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Adarsa Lipi: Bengali Copy-book. By Kálimaya Ghatak. The author says that this copy-book is the first of its kind in Bengali, and that it is intended for use in schools and páthsálás. 1.
2. Byáyám Sikshaka: Teacher of Gymnastics. By Syámá Charan Ghosh. Contains directions for performing several feats in gymnastics. 1.
3. Gitaprabesh: "A Manual of Hindu Vocal Music." Part I. By Raja Sourindra Mohan Tagore. A musical primer composed at

the request of Mr. Anderson, Magistrate of Bankura, for use in the schools of that district. 4.

4. Nitisangraha: A Moral Compilation. By Káli Kishor Basu. The author's object seems to be to impart useful instruction of various kinds to children, young people, men and women of mature years, and old persons. He gives advice on many points—study; the training of children; preservation of health; the duties of mothers, wives, daughters, sons, and other relatives; healthy child-birth; man's best moral qualifications on earth; religion, &c. The author reflects the views of Sanskrit authors on the points touched by him. 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Patra-málá: Letters. By Bishwambhar Charan Dás. Forms of letters, with general directions for writing them. Several additions and alterations are announced in this edition. (Second.) 4.

PHILOSOPHY.

Other than the first Edition.

1. Pancha tattwa o Atma-tattwa Nirnaya: The Philosophy of the Five Elements and of Self. By Syám Sundar Goswámi. The Hindu doctrine of the different elements is stated with mystifying brevity. (Second.) 4.

POETRY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Amár Bhálabásá: My Love. By Raghunáth Chatterji. Describes the feelings of a lover—(1) when first united with his beloved; (2) when living with his beloved; and (3) when death has taken away his beloved. 4.
2. Arya Gáthá: Aryan Melodies. By Dwijendralál Ráya. Consists principally of songs expressive of grief at the loss of India's ancient greatness. The author's style and manner are free from that violence and false enthusiasm which usually characterise poetry of this kind. 2.
3. Asahya Sok: Unbearable Grief. By Bholánath Mukharji. This poem is written at the request of the clerks employed at the office of Messrs. George Henderson & Co. of Calcutta, and gives expression to their grief at the death of Mr. Herbert Knowles, a member of that firm. A brief account of the Indian career of the deceased is given, his honesty and integrity are highly praised, and fervent gratitude is expressed for his uncommon gentleness and kindness to the poor and needy of all castes and communities. 4.

4. Asru Málá: A Garland of Teardrops. By Grish Chandra Bhattáchárjya. Small poems of a religious and sentimental nature.
5. Bálya prabandha: The Compositions of a Boy. By Rámánanda Gupta. Four poems written by a school-boy. The first poem contains a prayer to God; in the second are described the evil effects of intemperance; patriotic sentiments are expressed in the third; and in the fourth and last, Bengalis are called upon not to cast a slur upon their ancient good name by indulging in the cruel practice of slaying sheep and goats before their gods and goddesses. 4.
6. Bane Rodana: Wailing in the Wilderness. Author's name not given. Twenty-eight stanzas expressive of a Bengali mother's anxiety at the departure of her son for England, and of the feelings of hope and pride with which she looks forward to her son's return to this country as a barrister-at-law. 1.
7. Bángáli Chifa Jastisa: The Bengali Chief Justice. By Ishán Chandra Banerji. A poem in which great delight is expressed at the appointment of Mr. Justice Ramesh Chandra Mitter as Officiating Chief Justice of Bengal, and Lord Ripon and Major Baring are thanked for making the appointment. 3.
8. Bara-játra: The Marriage Procession. By Ráj Krishna Mitra. Describes the ceremonies which are performed by the Hindus of Bengal on the marriage day, and the manner in which the party who form the marriage procession is made up, and how they behave and fare at the bride's house. Written in a light and humorous style. 3.
9. Bardhamán Kahinur: The Jewel of Burdwan. By Bijaya Keshaba Basu Ráya. In this poem is described, in a highly laudatory strain, the recent ceremony of the installation of the Maharájáh of Burdwan. 1.
10. Biraha Sok: The Grief of Separation. By Gagana Chandra Nandi. The lament of a young widower. 1.
11. Chandir Adhibásh: The Installation of the Goddess Chandi or Durgá. By Chandi Charan Ráya. Rájáh Rájballabh is represented as addressing his countrymen on the eve of a Durga Pujah festival at his residence in Monghyr. He reminds them of the might and valour of the ancient Hindus, and calls upon them to put an end to Yavana tyranny. If they cannot themselves do this, he advises them to call the English to their assistance. 3.
12. Chintá Kusum: "Flowers of Fancy." By Káliprasanna Bandyopádhyáya. Small poems on subjects of a sentimental and political nature. The writer severely condemns Lord Lytton's Press Act,

and takes a gloomy view of the present political condition of the people of India. 1.

13. Chitralekha: Pictures. Part I. By Bepin Bihári Gangopádhyáya. Poems on a variety of subjects. 1.
14. Chumban: A Kiss. By Tárini Prasád Niyogi. An amatory poem written in a tender, musical, and eloquent style. 4.
15. Ek Nutan Majá: A new Joke. By Ambicá Charan Bandyopádhyáya. The Tipperah caste affair is the subject of this work. Street literature. 2.
16. Hem-hár: A Gold Necklace. By Táranbandhu Bhattácharjya. Short poems and dialogues in verse descriptive of certain amorous sentiments and characteristic situations of lovers. The author's art is of the kind which consists chiefly in hints and suggestions. 2.
17. Hridaya Patridhwani: The Echoes of the Heart. By Pulin Bihári Datta. Poems on a variety of subjects. One or two of the pieces are written in the style of Bidyápati and Chandidás. 2.
18. Jámini Sangit: Night Song. By Sarat Chandra Sen. Describes the story of the death-like trance which came over Laksman on being wounded with a peculiarly deadly weapon called *saktisel*, and of his recovery by the use of a drug brought in the course of the night of the battle by the Monkey-General Hanumán. The author writes in alternate rhyme and in a pathetic style. 3
19. Kabitábali: A number of poems. By Rámnáráyan Agasti. Poems on a variety of subjects and in different kinds of metre. 2.
20. Kabitá-korak: The Bud of Poetry. By Kshirod Chandra Basu. Contains five or six small poems, two of which are on subjects taken from the Mahábhárat, and the rest on subjects possessing a purely poetical interest. 3.
21. Kanojer Juddha: The Battle of Kanouj. By Nanda Lál Sarkár. A poem in blank verse describing the Swayambar marriage of Sanjukta, the daughter of King Jaya Chand of Kanouj, and the war which arose out of that event between Jaya Chand and Prithwiraj of Delhi. The Poem is full of patriotic expressions. 4.
22. Kusumánjali: An Offering of a Handful of Flowers. By Mozammul Huq. Poems on a variety of subjects written in good Bengali and in the style and spirit of the best Bengali poets. 2.
23. Kusum-korak: Flower-buds. By Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri. Poems on a variety of subjects. 1.
24. Madyapáyir Prati: To the Drunkard. By Rájkrishna Sen. Describes in verse the many shameless and disorderly actions which men commit in a state of drunkenness, the injury that drunkards do to their health, reputation, and social position, and the hard-

ships which they have to suffer when reduced to destitution by their reckless and extravagant habits. 2.

25. Málatimálá: A Garland of Flowers. Part I. By Srimati Kádambini. Poems on a variety of subjects written by a Hindu lady. 2.

26. Mátri Sneha: The Mother's Affection. By Rájkumár Chakrabarti. Small poems in which the author describes the strength and depth of a mother's affection for her children; likens the country in which a man is born to his mother; deplores the loss of Hindu independence, describes the Mlech'chha rulers of India as thieves and oppressors, and exhorts his countrymen to rise and drive them away. 3.

27. Padyamálá: A String of Poems. Author's name not given. Small poems written by a Bengali lady. Some of the poems are didactic, some descriptive, and some poems of the affections. The style of the authoress is simple, concise, and smooth, and her tone pure and pleasant. There is much quiet humour in some of the pieces. 3.

28. Págaler Praláp: The Ravings of a Madman. Part II. By Dwárká Náth Chakrabarti. The poems in this part are of a devotional nature, and breathe the Vedantic spirit of indifference to earthly interests. 1.

29. Premsarobar: The Sea of Love. By Binodbihari Ghosh. An amatory dialogue in verse between a lotus and a bee. 4.

30. Ráj-Udásin: Royal Ascetics. Part I. Author's name not given. Contains two small poems. In the first, Sákyamuni is represented as giving eloquent expression to his principles and feelings when about to leave home for ever, and bid adieu to his sleeping wife and child. In the second, Rám Mohun Ráya's career is foreshadowed in a scene in which he is placed by the author in Tibet. 2.

31. Rám-bibásan: The Exile of Ráma. By Syámá Charan Bhattáchárya. The well-known story of the exile of Ráma in different varieties of metre. 1.

32. Rin-págaler pratáp: The Ravings of a Person gone Mad under the Pressure of Debt. By Kailásh Gobinda Datta Gupta. The author says that he has in the poems contained in this volume described the thoughts and sentiments of a manager of a Hindu family, who has been deeply involved in debt for the sake of his co-parceners, and whose disinterested services to the family are now returned with their ill-feeling and ingratitude. The author seeks to teach his countrymen that where the income of a family is smaller than its expenditure, all its principal members should get themselves employed abroad, leaving the management of their domestic

affairs in the hands of a person who is unconnected with them. 4.

33. Sádher Tari: The Beloved Vessel. By Umesh Chundra Baitálik. Describes the loss of a steam-ship purchased by a liberal-minded zemindár of Assam for promoting trade between that province and Calcutta. 4.

34. Sandhyá Sangit: Evening music. By Rabindranáth Tágore. Contains poems expressive of a lover's feelings. The author's tone is that of a lover whose love has not been sufficiently appreciated or returned, or who is separated for ever from the object of his love. Earnestness, inexpressible tenderness, glowing intensity of conception, and warmth of expression are the principal characteristics of the poems. 3.

35. Saroja Kánana: The Lotus Garden. Part I. By Tárak Náth Biswás. A number of lyric poems chiefly expressive of the sentiment of love. There is a music, vigour, and eloquence in the author's language. 4.

36. Sati Básaná: What a Chaste Woman should desire to be. Author's name not given. A number of small poems in which advice is given to Bengali women on points relating to their religion and morality and their duties as members of families. A few pieces are also put in describing exemplary female characters like Sábitri, Sitá, Damayanti, Chinta, Behulá, and Padmini of Chitor. The author apparently seems to lean towards that type of female character which is most commonly met with in Sanskrit literature, and of which the most prominent characteristic is a tender and at the same time heroic and unflinching devotion to the husband. 1.

37. Satika Kalpaná Manjari: Blossoms of Fancy, with notes. By Jogendra Kumár Basu. Poems written in the spirit of a Hindu, and giving expression chiefly to feelings of a religious nature. The author's religious philosophy is of the Hindu type. He regrets the disappearance of the old religious spirit, and laments the present depraved and degraded condition of India. His intellectual sympathies seem to be strongly Hindu. 3.

38. Sát-juta: Seven Strokes with a Shoe. Author's name not given. A young Bengali Babu drives away his mother in order to humour his wife, who is disliked by her mother-in-law on account of her forming an improper connection. In the end, however, when the wife obtains perfect mastery over him with the help of her paramour, the Babu perceives with vain regret that he has lost the only person on earth whose love for him was deep and sincere. The author says that Babus who ill-treat their parents for the

sake of their wicked wives deserve to be subjected to grave ignominy. The metre is of the light and sparkling kind employed in Babu Dinabandhu Mitra's *Prabhát Barnan.* 3.

39. Sáyan Chintá: Evening Thoughts. By Saroj Kánta Mukhopádhyáya. A poem descriptive of evening, and giving expression to the thoughts and feelings which then arise in a mind poetically disposed. 2.
40. Shara-ritu Barnan: A description of the Six Seasons. By Ashutosh Ghosh. Written in blank verse. 3.
41. Shokhochchás: Flood of Grief. By Srimati Annapurná Mallick. A small poem expressive of a daughter's grief at the death of her mother, and of her earnest desire to deserve the mercy of God for the sake of seeing and living with her mother again in heaven. 2.
42. Surángana Kábya: Poem about the Hero's Wife. Part I. By Ananda Náth Maitra. Describes the story of the exile of Sita in half lyrical, half narrative form. 4.
43. Swapna Sangit: Dreamy Songs. By Nagendro Náth Gupta. Poems of a sentimental nature on a variety of subjects. 1.
44. Tájhát Barnaná: A description of Tájhát. By Gopál Chandra Sinha. A poem in blank verse with many unacknowledged extracts from the poems of Michael Madhusudan Datta. The author's object seems to be to represent a living Rangpur zemindar, residing at a place called Tájhát, as Vishnu incarnate. 2.
45. Tápas Banitá: The Hermit's Wife. By Akshaya Kumár Sen. A love story suggested probably by Goldsmith's Edwin and Angelina. 2.
46. Udásiner Bidáya Grahan: Leave-taking by a Man who has Renounced the World. By Káli Charan Bhattáchárya. Farewell addresses in verse by a young man who is about to renounce worldly life. 1.
47. Upahár: A Present. By Rádháballabh De. A poem addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and written on the occasion of His Honor's recent visit to Pubna. The writer gives expression to loyal sentiments, and states some of the wants and grievances of the country in general, and of the people of Pubna in particular. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Hathát Bishád: Sudden Grief. Part I. By Ashutosh Chakrabarti. Small poems expressive of grief and melancholy. (Second.) 3.
2. Lukresiyá: Lucretia. By Káliprasanna Banerji. Describes the well-known story of the rape of Lucretia by Sextus Tarquinius. (Second.) 3.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bálak-kabitá: Poetry for Boys. By Prasanna Kumár Ráya. Didactic lessons in verse. 3.
2. Báliká-ranjan: The Delight of Girls. Part II. By Bisweswar Chakrabarti. Contains easy poems on familiar objects such as birds, trees, rivers, &c., and familiar sights and scenes. The poems are all short, and composed in a clear, smooth, and graphic style. Each lesson conveys a moral, which is inculcated in a felicitous and impressive manner. 4.
3. Dui Bhái: The Two Brothers. By Tárini Náth Majumdár Small poems on interesting subjects written in a style which is likely to be attractive to children. 4.
4. Kabitá-kusum: Flowers of Poetry. By Umá Charan Máiti. A new poetical compilation designed for boys reading for the Vernacular Scholarship Examination. 3.
5. Niti-darsan: Moral Lessons. By Syáma Charan Sarkár. Contains a number of moral lessons in verse. The author's tone is thoroughly religious. His style of expression is in many places rather Sanskritised, and his ideas are orthodox. 3.
6. Niti-kabitá: Moral Poems. Part I. By Moula Buksh. Small lessons in verse on anger, humility, and other moral qualities. 3.
7. Niti-Manjari: Blossom of Morality. By Surya Kumár Adhikári. Small easy poems written with the view of exciting good feelings for parents, brothers, sisters, teachers, &c., and the desire to be wiser and better. 1.
8. Padya kaláp: A Collection of Poems. Part I. Author's name not given. Small, descriptive, and didactic poems. 2.
9. Padya Kusma-málá: Garland of Flowers of Poetry. Part I. By Adhar Chandra Banerji. Contains a number of small poems, some of which are composed in a style and spirit which can only be appreciated by those who have entered into married life. But the author intends the volume for little boys and girls. 3.
10. Padyapuspánjali: A Present of a Handful of Poetical Flowers. Part I. By Umesh Chandra Baitálik. Easy lessons in verse, the metre employed in each lesson being explained in verse in footnotes. 3.
11. Priyapáth: Entertaining Lessons. By Rám Chandra Chakrabarti. Poems on subjects of a historical and mythological nature, such as Socrates taking the cup of hemlock; Sivaji a prisoner at Delhi; the flight of Lakshman Sen; MacMahon's address to the French army at Sedan; Prithviráj's address to Mahammud Ghori; Bhishma on his bed of arrows; Leonidas and Thermopylæ; Chaitanya leaving home; the Pyramids of Egypt, &c. 2.

12. Riju kabitá: Easy Poems. Part I. By Baradá Kánta Ghatak. 1.
13. Sachitra Shishu Shikshá: Illustrated Child's Companion. Part I. By Aghor Náth Sen and Bámandás Mallik. Small easy poems in which not a single compound letter is used. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Báliká Ranjan: Entertainment of Girls. Part I. By Bisweswar Chakrabarti. Easy lessons in verse, the metre employed in each lesson being explained in verse in footnotes. (Second.) 3.
2. Chárukabitá: Entertaining Poems. Part II. By Harish Chandra Mitra. (Third.) 1.
3. Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto (Fourth.) 1.
1. Kabitábali: A Collection of Poems. Part I. By Hem Chandra Banerji. (Sixth.) 2.
5. Kabitá Chandriká: Moonlight of Poetry. Part I. By Chandra Kánta Bidyáratna. Some alterations are made in this edition. (Second.) 1.
6. Kabitá kaláp: A Collection of Poems. Part I. By Akrur Chandra Sen. Small lessons in verse intended for the moral training of children. (Seventh.) 2.
7. Kabitá kaláp: A Collection of Poems. Part I. By Akrur Chandra Sen. (Eighth.) 4.
8. Kabitá málá: Garland of Poems. By Dwárakánáth Gangopádhyáya. Some poems are added in this edition. (Third.) 1.
9. Kabitánikar: A Collection of Poems. Part I. By Basanta Kumár Bhattáchárya. Includes poems on subjects of historical and mythological interest, such as Timour's invasion of India and the exile of Ráma. (Second.) 2.
10. Nirbásitá Sitá: The Exiled Sitá. By Harish Chandra Mitra. (Eleventh.) 1.
11. Niti-Sikshá: Moral Instruction. Part I. By Ishán Chandra Ráya. (Fourth.) 1.
12. Padyaprakásh: A Poetical Class-book in Bengali. Part I. By Nrishinha Chandra Mukharji. (Seventh.) 3.
13. Padyaprakásh: A Poetical Class-book in Bengali. Part II. By Nrishinha Chandra Mukharji. (Sixth.) 3.
14. Padya Sopán: Ladder of Poetry. By Madan Mohan Mitra. Easy and small poems, inculcating moral principles in the shape of fables. (Twelfth.) 4.
15. Padya Sár: Select poems. Part I. By Bhuban Mohan Ghosh. (Fifth.) 1.

RELIGION.—BRAHMO.

First Edition.

1. Brahmajnán: Knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit. By Kálinárayan Gupta. A Brahmo tract in which the relation of the Supreme Spirit to the human soul, and the manner in which the soul may acquire a living conception of Brahma, are explained. The form or nature of Brahma is also sought to be ascertained. 4.
2. Brahmo Sangit o Sankirtan: Brahma Songs and Choral Music. Part IV. By Trailokya Náth Sányál. These songs are composed in the spirit of the New Dispensation and with a view of communicating that spirit to others. 1.
3. Dharmabishayak prasnottar: Questions and Answers on the subject of Religion. By Bijayakrishna Goswámi. A brief catechistic exposition of the religion of the Sádháran Brahmo Samáj. 2.
4. Dharmanitisár: Fundamental principles of Religion and Morality. Part I. By Banga Chandra Ráya. Contains a brief and easy exposition of the fundamental principles of religion and morality from the Brahmo point of view. The nature and qualities of God; the different stages in the process of realising the nature of God; the best moral position for man; his relation to God and God's relation to him,—these and similar other points are explained. 3.
5. Mohájogsádhan: The manner of realising God in the Soul. Part I. by Kumár Náth Mukharji. A Brahmo publication, reflecting some of the views which are embodied in Babu Keshab Chandra Sen's New Dispensation. 3.
6. Sangit Kusumahár: Garland of Flowers of Song. Part I. By Akshaya Kumár Mitra. Contains a large number of songs describing the nature of God, God's place in the heart of a believer, &c. 3.
7. Shebaker Nibedan: A Servant's Representations. Part III. By Keshab Chandra Sen. Sermons on subjects of religious interest. 1.
8. Ditto ditto. Part IV. Ditto. 1.
9. Ditto ditto. Part V. Ditto.

   Sermons by Babu Keshab Chandra Sen explaining the religious principles of his church and the developments which those principles have recently undergone. 4.
10. Tattwa Kusum: Flower of Religious Truth. By Girish Chandra Sen. Small essays on subjects of religious interest, based on a Persian work, and issued by the Brahmo Samáj of India. 2.

2.—Christian.

First Edition.

1. Baptisma: Baptism. By Philip Biswás. States what baptism means, how it is performed, the class of persons who should be baptised, the effects of baptism, the different opinions that are held concerning infant baptism, &c.
2. Bidhabár Santán: The Widow's Son. By Mathuránáth Náth. Describes the story given in the seventh chapter of Luke of the restoration of the widow's son to life, and concludes with a brief dissertation on Christ's divine mission as proved by the kindliness of his heart and his abjuration of all earthly happiness for the sake of others. 2.
3. Dharmatattwa: Religious Truth. By Hara Chandra Datta. Contains papers on subjects relating to Christian doctrine and Biblical history. 4.
4. Grinlander Suprabhát: "Day-break in Greenland." By H. C. Rábá. A work of missionary interest, which gives also much information regarding the manners, customs, habits, mental and moral condition, &c., of the natives of Greenland. 3.
5. Prasnottar-málá: "Elementary Catechism." By Rev. G. H. Rouse. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Asadrisha Bandhu: "The Best Friends." By Rev. E. J. Payne. As a man accounts him as a friend who frees him from any kind of bondage or liability, so Jesus Christ ought to be accounted the best of friends, since he liberates the whole human race from the bondage of sin. (Second.) 3.
2. Abodh Nábik: "The Foolish Boatman." By Rev. E. J. Payne. Like the foolish American boatman, who lost his life by venturing out too far on an impetuous torrent in a spirit of bravado, the reckless sinner endangers himself by committing one sin after another. But unlike the boatman whom no one among the spectators of his daring feat could save from death, the sinner has a person in Jesus Christ to rescue him from an awful doom. (Second.) 3.
3. Apabyáyi Putra: The Prodigal Son. By Rev. E. J. Payne. A metrical Christian tract. (Third.) 3.
4. Bhrántipur: "The City of Error." Translated by Rev. E. J. Payne. A Christian tract in prose. (Third.) 3.
5. Dharmabisayak Prasnottar Satak: One Hundred Questions and Answers concerning Religion. By. Rev. W. A. Hobbs. Intended for children and ill-educated people. (Second.) 2.

6. Gita Chatustaya: Four Christian Songs. Author's name not given (Second.) 4.
7. Iswar Amáder Pita: "God our Father." By Rev. E. J. Payne. (Third.) 3.
8. Iswar Pradatta Ratnamálá: The garland of Gems presented by God. By Rev. G. H. Rouse. A few biblical texts in Bengali. (Not given.) 4.
9. Jagater Adi Brittánta: An account of the Early Condition of the Earth. By Rev. G. H. Rouse. Contains an account of the creation, fall of man, and the deluge, based on Genesis I to IX. (Fourth.) 3.
10. Jishu Nispáp: "Jesus Sinless." By Rev. E. J. Payne. Says that Jesus Christ, although perfectly free from sin, had yet to suffer death in order to atone for the sins of men. Men cannot therefore avoid the effects of sin except by acknowledging Christ's expiation. (Second.) 3.
11. Kirtan: Songs sung in Chorus. Author's name not given. Six Christian songs. (Second.) 4.
12. Khrista Sankirtan: Christian Songs sung in Chorus. Author's name not given. (Second.) 4.
13. Kakhana Prárthanákaribaná: "I will never Pray." By Rev. E. J. Payne. Describes briefly the necessity, efficacy, and uses of prayer. (Second.) 3.
14. Páp Báhi: The Bearer of Sin. Author's name not given. Verses addressed to Jesus Christ, the bearer of the sins of men. (Second.) 4.
15. Param Charit: "The Noblest Life." By Rev. W. R. James. A brief account of the life of Jesus Christ in the form of a dialogue. (Second.) 3.
16. Práchin Káhini: "The Old, Old Story." By the Calcutta Tract and Book Society. (Eighth). 4.
17. Prákkálin Kayek Janá Dhármiká Striloker Brittánta: An account of some virtuous women of early times. By Rev. G. H. Rouse. Contains the biblical account of Ruth and Esther, and a narrative of the life and mission of Christ, and a short chapter on the duties of women and their relation to their husbands. (Third.) 3.
18. Prasnottar Krame Khristadharma Shikshá: "A Catechism of Christian Doctrine in Bengali." By Rev. J. Wenger. (Not given.) 4.
19. Roman Catholic Error. Author's name not given. Condemns the Roman Catholic belief in the Bambino as superstitious. (Third.) 4.

20. Sankirtan: Songs sung in Chorus. Author's name not given. Five Christian songs. (Second.) 4.
21. Tárpar: What next? Author's name not given. A Christian tract. (Second.) 4.

3.—Hindu.

First Edition.

1. Arya Dharma Sár: Fundamental principles of Hinduism. By Iswar Chandra Sen. This work is written with the view of counteracting the prevailing tendency of educated Hindus to adopt sceptial or un-Hindu forms of belief. It describes the fundamental principles of Hinduism in its ritualistic and in its contemplative or spiritual aspect. The necessity of those two aspects or stages, and the forms of worship demanded by them respectively, are explained. The writer considers the Hindu religion to be the best of all religions, and Hindu learning to be the source of all other learning, ancient or modern. 4.
2. Jnánchaitanya Darpan: The Mirror of True Knowledge. By Rádhá Náth Datta. Contains a metrical description of Baisnab religious morality. 4.
3. Mangal Purán: The story of the Goddess Mangal Chandi. By Harendra Náráyan Ghosh. Mangal Chandi is one of those forms of Sakti whose worship is performed with great care and devotion by Bengali women for the purpose of securing domestic peace and prosperity. In this book are given stories illustrative of the power which this goddess possesses of conferring blessings upon her votaries. The principal story given is that of Kálketu from the Chandi of Kabikankan. 2.
4. Mukti-tattwa: An enquiry into the question of Mukti. By Rákhál Dás Mukharji. Explains what qualities of the mind prevent man from acquiring spiritual excellence, and what qualities require to be cultivated for the sake of liberating the soul from earthly influences and accomplishing its union with the supreme soul. Written from the orthodox standpoint. 3.

Science.—*Mathematical.*

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Aryábali: The Rules of Arithmetic. Part I. By Umá Charan Bardhan. Indigenous arithmetical tables, rules for the calculation of wages, interest, &c., weights and measures, &c. 2.
2. Byabahárik Subhankari: Practical Subhankari. By Hari Charan Ráya. 1.

3. Dhárápát : Tables of Calculation. By Bihári Kánta Chanda. 1.
4. Dhárápát : Arithmetical Tables. By Ashutosh Mukharji. The usual tables, weights, measures of cloth, time, &c., names of the English and Bengali months ; jamma-wasilbáki forms, &c. 3.
5. Dhárápát o maukhik anka : Arithmetical Tables and Mental Arithmetic. By Mafizuddin. The ordinary tables and Subhankar's rules of calculation with questions for exercise. 4.
6. Ganitánkur : A new Arithmetic. Part I. By Prasanna Kumár Batabyál. A new work on arithmetic " with numerous examples and simple mensuration, Subhankar's Aryás, &c.," as well as the fundamental rules of arithmetic. The work is intended for use in " Government pathsálás and vernacular schools," and has been compiled chiefly with the view of providing Bengali school-boys with a good but chiep treatise on arithmetic. 2.
7. Kshetra-tattwa : Geometry. Book I. By Mohan Chandra Basák. A new work on geometry based on Wilson, Playfair, Potts, Wallace, Hamblin Smith, Lardner, and other writers, and prepared in such a way as to enable learners to acquire a practical knowledge of the subject. An easy commentary and numerous exercises with hints for solution are given. 4.
8. Pátiganit : Arithmetic. By P. Ghosh. A new work on arithmetic in Bengali intended for boys who are reading for the Vernacular Scholarship Examinations. The author says that it contains many new rules and numerous questions indigenously solved. 1.
9. Pátiganit Samádhán : Arithmetical Solutions. By Abalá Kánta Sen. Questions on arithmetic set at the examinations of the Indian and English Universities at the Vernacular Scholarship Examinations and at the examinations of Normal Schools and the Civil Engineering College have been carefully selected and solved in this volume. 2.
10. Páthsálá Pátiganit : Páthsálá Arithmetic. By Brajendra Kumár Guha. A new work on arithmetic, containing the indigenous tables of calculation, the four fundamental rules, mental arithmetic, simple mensuration, the native rules for calculating weights, areas, wages, &c., with numerous exercises under each head. 3.
11. Subhankari : The Indigenous Arithmetic. By P. Ghosh. This book is written for use in Bengali páthsálás where instruction in arithmetic is given on the indigenous method. The writer says that he has not only given the rules of Subhankar, but endeavoured to explain them in a manner which is calculated to impress them deeply on the mind of the student. He has also given additional rules in view of the present practise of making measurements by foot and inch, instead of as before by hasta and anguli. 4.

12. Sulabh Pátiganit : " Elements of Arithmetic." By Dwáraká Náth Gangopádhyáya. The author says in his English preface,—" In this little book I have attempted to explain principles as well as to teach rules. The work on arithmetic of that eminent mathematician, Professor De Morgan, has been my principal guide. I have also largely consulted the treatises on this subject by Messrs. Hamblin Smith and Gurudas Banerji." 1.

Other Editions.

1. Dhárápát: Tables of Calculation. By Bihari Kánta Chanda. (Third.) 1.
2. Dhárápát : Arithmetical Tables. By Sarat Chandra Sil. (Eighth.) 2.
3. Dhárápát : Arithmetical Tables. By Akshaya Kumár Ráya. (Second.) 2.
4. Dhárápát : Arithmetical Tables. Part I. By Purna Chandra Dás. (Second.) 3.
5. Jamidari, Mahajani, o Bazar hisáb : Zemindari, Mahájani, and Bazar Accounts. By Rakhál Chandra Chakrabarti. This is a revised and enlarged edition. (Second.) 4.
6. Jamidári, Mahajani, o Bazar hisáb : Zemindari, Mahájani, and Bazar Accounts. By Nrishinha Chandra Mukerji, M.A. (Twenty-third.) 3.
7. Subhankari o Mánasanka : Subhankari and Mental Arithmetic. By Kámini Kumár Chakrabarti. Some additions and alterations are made in this edition. (Third.) 1.
9. Saral Subhankari : Easy Subhankari. By Bihári Kánta Chanda. The native rules of calculation with examples showing how they are to be applied. (Second.) 1.
8. Saral Subhankari : An easy exposition of the indigenous rules of calculation entitled Subhankar's Rules. By Bihári Kánta Chanda. The indigenous rules of calculation with solutions and problems for exercise. (Third.) 3.

SCIENCE.—*Natural.*

[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Prithibi : The Earth. By Srimati Swarnakumari Debi. This book contains an easy and popular explanation of the geological formation of the earth and the geological changes which have occurred since that formation. The work is based on the writings of some eminent European geologists. The writer is a Hindu lady of a very respectable family in Calcutta. 4.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bhutattwa : Geology. By Grish Chandra Ghosh. The fundamental principles of geology are explained in this book. 1.
2. Chitta Binodini : That which Delights the Mind. By Dwáraká Náth Chakrabarti. Contains brief explanations of certain natural phenomena, such as the tides, oceanic currents, atmospheric currents, coral formations, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, changes of the seasons, day and night, the earth's motion, &c. 1.
3. Swásthyarakshár Prasnottar : A Catechism of Babu Rádhiká Prasanna Mukharji's work on sanitation, entitled Swásthyarakshá. By Dwáraká Náth Pál. 2.
4. Sarirpálaner Prasnottar : Questions and Answers relating to Sarirpálan. By Dwáraká Náth Pál. This is Dr. Jadu Náth Mukharji's well-known work in a catechistic form. 3.
5. Swásthyarakshá Prathampustaker Prasnottar : A Catechism of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer. By Rup Chandra Chakrabarti. 3.
6. Sanitary Práimárer Prasnottar : A Catechism of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer. By Prasanna Kumár Chakrabarti. 3.
7. Swásthyarakshá Bisayak Prasnottar : Sanitary Catechism. By Mahendra Náth Chattopadhyáya. A catechetical exposition of sanitary science based on the works of Dr. Cunningham, Babu Rádhiká Prasanna Mukharji, Dr. Jadu Náth Mukharji, and others. 4.
8. Swasthya-Sikshá : Instruction in Hygiene. By Bhárat Chandra Banerji. This work has been written on the plan of excluding from it those topics which, although usually included in works on hygiene, cannot be easily understood by little children, and the bearings of which on the subject of health are not so direct as those of food, drink, air, &c. 4.

Other Editions.

1. Amár Básagriha Arthát Mánab Deha Bibaran : The House I Live in ; or, The Human Body. By Rám Charan Náth. An elementary work on physiology with diagrams for illustration. (Fourth.) 4.
2. Sanitary Práimár Prasnottar : A Catechism of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer. By Bihárikánta Chanda. (Second.) 3.

SECTION II.—REPUBLICATIONS.

FICTION.—[*Non-Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Betál Panchabinsati : The Twenty-five Tales of the Demon. Edited by Kálidás Gupta. (Sixth.) 2.

2. Betál Panchabinsati : Twenty-five Tales of the Demon. By Kálidás Gupta. The well-known tales in a metrical form. (Third.) 3.
3. Suk-Bilás : The Story of the Parrot. Edited by Nandakumár Kabíratna. Contains popular stories relating to King Brikramaditya, in which a parrot plays a conspicuous part. The parrot in such stories is an all-knowing sage, who predicts future events ; warns those with whom it communicates of impending dangers, talks glibly on philosophy, politics, astrology, and other arts and sciences, plain or occult ; lectures kings and their ministers on the science and art of government, &c. (Not given.) 2.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

PRIMER.

First Edition.

1. Shishubodhak : Infant Instructor. Author's name not given. The old-fashioned primer. 4.

Other Editions.

1. Nutan Shishubodhak : The new Infant Instructor. Author's name not given. This is the old-fashioned primer with some additions and alterations. (Not given.) 2.
2. Shishubodhak : The Infant Instructor. By Subhankar. The old-fashioned primer. (Not given.) 2.
3. Ditto ditto. Author's name not given. Ditto. (Fifth.) 3.

RELIGION.—*Hindu.*

[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Amiritarasábali Grantha : A book describing the nature of Rasa. By Makundadeb Goswámi and Narayandás Bául. Another Baisnab work of the same nature as the last-mentioned one. 2.
2. Amritarasábali Grantha : A book describing the nature of Amrita. By Mukundarám Dás. Another Baisnab work of the same nature as the last-mentioned one. 2.
3. Brihát Sapta Kánda Rámáyana : The Rámáyana in Seven Books. Author's name not given. This is Krittibás's metrical version. 2.
4. Brihát Sapta Kánda Rámáyan : The entire Rámáyan in Seven Books. Author's name not given. Krittibás's version. 3.
5. Bhakti-tattwa-sár : Essence of the Philosophy of Bhakti. By Narottam Dás. Often noticed. 2.
6. Chaitanya Charitámrita : The Nectar of Chaitanya's Life. By Krishnadás Kabiráj. A celebrated work. 3.

7. Mahábhárat Swapna parba: The portion of the Mahábhárat which treats of Dreams. Author's name not given. Often noticed. 1.
8. Prabhás Khanda: Of the Great Sacrifice of Prabhás. Twelve parts in one volume. By Bholá Náth Mukharji. A work intended for ill-educated and orthodox readers, and containing a metrical description of the great sacrifice which, according to Hindu mythology, was performed by Krishna at a place called Prabhás. 1.
9. Rágratnábali Grantha: A book describing the nature of Rág. By Mukundadeb Goswámi. A Baisnab work describing the particular state of a Baisnab's mind called *rág*. 2.
10. Rádhá Krishna Nitya-lila: The daily sport of Krishna and Rádhá. By Krishnadás Kabiráj. 1.
11. Rameswari Satyanáráyana: The story of the god Satyanárayan. By Rameswar Bhattachárya. The worship of Satyanáráyan is very popular in the country. The place of this god in Hindu mythology is defined in this book, and stories are related illustrating his power and influence over the fortunes of men. This book is read aloud on the occasion of his worship, which is in some sense a congregational one, all the inhabitants of a village being invited to join in it at the house of the person who performs it. 3.
12. Sachitra Rámáyan: Illustrated Rámáyan. Author's name not given. This is Krittibás's metrical version with pictorial representations of some of the scenes described in the work. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Bhaktamálá Grantha: Book relating to the Devotees. By Krishnadas. A work of great Baisnab interest. (Ninth.) 3.
2. Brihat Mahábhárát: The entire Mahábhárát. By Káshirám Dás. This is Kashidas's metrical version. (Third.) 2.
3. Brihat Mahábhárát Astádas Parba: The entire Mahábhárát in Eighteen Books. Author's name not given. This is Kashidas's celebrated metrical version. (Not given.) 3.
4. Brihat Mahábhárát Astádas Parba: The entire Mahábhárát in Eighteen Book. Author's name not given. This is Káshidás's version. (Fifth.) 3.
5. Bálir pindao Shiba Rámer juddha: The Funeral Cake of Sand, and the War between Ráma and the god Shiba. Edited by Lakshman Chandra Sarman. (Eleventh.) 2.
6. Ditto: Ditto. By ditto. Often noticed. (Fourth.) 3.

7. Brihat Sapta Kánda Rámáyan : The entire Rámáyan in Seven Books. Author's name not given. This is Krittibás's metrical version. (Not given.) 4.
8. Brihat Sapta Kánda Rámáyan : The entire Rámáyan in Seven Books. Author's name not given. This is Káshidás's version. (Fifth.) 3.
9. Bhakti-tattwa-sár : Essence of the Philosophy of Bhakti. By Narottom Dás. An old Baisnab work expressive of intense love and devotion for Krishna and Chaitanya. (Third.) 1.
10. Káli Bilás : The Pleasure of Reading an Account of the Exploits of the goddess Káli. Author's name not given. An old Bengali metrical work containing an account of the exploits of the Hindu goddess Káli as related in the Markandeya Purán and other works. (Not given.) 4.
11. Lakshmi-charitra : Of the Goddess of Fortune. By Banayari Lal Baru. (Third.) 3.
12. Manoshikshá : Mental Instruction. By Premánanda Dás. A Baisnab work often noticed. (Seventh.) 2.
13. Mahábhárát Astádas Parba : The Mahábhárát in Eighteen Books. Author's name not given. The editor states in the preface to this edition that he has done his best to follow the edition of Káshidás, which was published by Dr. Marshman, and that the printing mistakes which occurred in the preceding editions are corrected in this. (Third.) 2.
14. Mahábhárát Astádas Párba : The Mahábhárát in Eighteen Books. Author's name not given. This is Káshidás's metrical version. (Not known.) 4.
15. Manasár Bhásan : The Story of the Goddess of Serpents. By Kshamánanda Dás. A well-known old work. (Eighth.) 3.
16. Manasár Bhásan : The Story of the Goddess of Serpents. By Kshamánanda Dás. (Second.) 3.
17. Nárada Sambád : Facts relating to Nárada. By Krishnadás Pandit. Contains brief metrical accounts of the ten Hindu incarnations. (Eighth.) 2.
18. Satyanáráyaner Páncháli : A metrical account of the Worship of Satyanáráyan. By Ishán Chandra Ráya. Often noticed. (Ninth.) 2.

SECTION III.—TRANSLATIONS.

Biography.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Tápas-málá : Lives of Mahomedan Saints. Part III. Translated by Grish Chandra Sen. This memoir consists chiefly of anecdotes. 2.

DRAMA.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Sakuntalá Nátak : The drama of Sakuntalá. Translated by Nanda Kumár Ráya. In the first edition of this work the translation was wholly metrical. In this edition many parts are given in prose, and errors are corrected. A brief biographical notice of the poet is given. (Second.) 4.

FICTION.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Adbhut Digbijaya : Wonderful Conquest of the World. Part I. Translated by Bipinbihári Chakrabarti. Contains a Bengali translation with Indianised names of places and characters of the first part of Don Quixote. 3.
2. Gulistán : The Flower Garden. Part I. Translated by Dinanáth Sinha. This is a translation of the celebrated Persian work of fiction by Shaik Sádi, called the Gulistán. The translator says that he has been induced to undertake this work by a consideration of the high moral value of the Gulistán. His translation is not strictly literal. 4.
3. Párasya Upanyás : Persian Tales. No. 4. Translated by Upendra Náth Basu. 1.
4. Ditto : Ditto. No. 5. Ditto. 1.
5. Ditto : Ditto. No. 6. Ditto. 1.
6. Ditto : Ditto. No. 7. Ditto. 1.
7. Ditto : Ditto. No. 8. Ditto. 2.
8. Ditto : Ditto. No. 9. Ditto. 2.
9. Ditto : Ditto. No. 10. Ditto. 2.
10. Ditto : Ditto. No. 11. Ditto. 2.
11. Ditto : Ditto. No. 12. Ditto. 2.
12. Ditto : Ditto. No. 13. Ditto. 2.
13. Ditto : Ditto. No. 14. Ditto. 2.
14. Ditto : Ditto. No. 15. Ditto. 2.
15. Ditto : Ditto. No. 16. Ditto. 2.
16. Ditto : Ditto. No. 17. Ditto. 2.
17. Ditto : Ditto. No. 18. Ditto. 2.
18. Pratimurti Sahit Párasyopanoys : Illustrated Persian Tales. Translated by Beni Mádhab Bhattáchárya. The translator says that existing Bengali translations of the Persian tales do not include many of those tales. The present version, it is said, supplies those omissions. 4.
19. Ratnagiri : (The name of a place). Part I. By Kumár Upendra

Krishna. This seems to be a translation of Dumas' Monte Christo, with only the names of persons and places Indianised. 2.

20. Sachitra Arabya Upanyás : Illustrated Arabian Nights' Entertainments. By Kedár Náth Basu, M.A. The author says that existing Bengali versions of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments are either imperfect digests like Babu Nilmani Basák's book, or highly priced like that of Babu Benimadhab Bhattáchárya. He also says that he has aimed more at clearness and simplicity of expression than at a learned style, which proves a source of grave difficulty to the ordinary Bengali reader. 3.
21. Turaska Upanyás : Turkish Tales. Part I. Translated by Shashibhusan Mukherji. This is a translation of Reynolds' work, entitled Loves of the Harem. 4.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

GRAMMAR.

First Edition.

1. Bángálá Pratham Byákaran : First Bengali Grammar. Translated by Hara Prasád Sástri. This is a Bengali translation of Mr. Browne's English work on Bengali Grammar, entitled "The Bengali Primer." 2.

LAW.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Act IV of 1882. By Syámákánta Ráya. This is the Transfer of Property Act. 3.
2. Diwanikárya Bidhir Paribartan : Amendments in the Code of Civil Procedure. By Syámá Kánta Ráya. The alterations made in Act X of 1877 by Act XIV of 1882. 3.

MEDICINE—NATIVE.—[*Non-educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Ayurbijnán : Science of Life. Translated by Guru Gobinda Sen. This is "a treatise on hygiene, collected and translated from the original texts of Dhanwantari, a great sage, and the first and most renowned physician and surgeon of India." The subjects on which translated texts are given by the author are—(1), the different Indian seasons and their influence on the health of the people; (2) the structure of the human body; (3) soils of various kinds a n

climate; (4) the fundamental qualities of objects used as food and for medicinal purposes; (5) enumeration and qualities of articles used as food; (6) qualities of liquid substances used as food, drink, or liniment; (7) vegetable and animal food, &c.; (8) sleep; (9) preservation of food; and (10) house-making, &c. 4.

2. Sárangadhar: A Hindu work on Medicine. Translated by Ambicá Charan Rakshit. This is a Bengali translation of a well-known Sanskrit work on medicine entitled Sárangadhar, published by the translator chiefly for the benefit of those village physicians in this country who do not know the learned language. 1.

Miscellaneous.

First Edition.

1. Sabhár Kárya Nirbáha Bisayak Bidhi: Rules for the conduct of the business of Committees, &c. By Jogendra Chandra Ghosh. This is a Bengali translation of Mr. Palgrave's Chairman's Hand-book. The translator thinks that it may be of use to the people of this country in transacting the business of Committees and Corporations, and by enabling them to understand Parliamentary procedure and so much of English history as is connected therewith. He also thinks that the system of Dalá-Dali, which prevails in this country, and the abolition of which would be a matter of questionable advantage, could, with the help of the knowledge to be derived from this book, be reorganised and provided with a better procedure. 3.

Religion.—*Christian.*

First Edition.

1. Nári shikshá: Instruction for Women. Translated by Srimati Manomohini Bhattáchárya. This is a Bengali translation of an English Work entitled *Words for Women*, in which the stories of several good and bad female characters in the Bible are explained in a manner calculated to exercise considerable religious influence on the female mind. 3.
2. Prabhur Bhoj Grahaner purbe o pare karaniya Upásaná: Prayers to be said before and after the Holy Eucharist. Translated by Rev. E. F. Willis. 1.
3. Paul's Epistles to Timothy, Titus, and Philemon. Author's name not given. A Bengali translation with copious notes. 2.
4. The Epistle to the Hebrews. Translated by Rev. G. H. Rouse. "Annotated in Bengali." 4.
5. The Gospel of Mark. By Rev. G. H. Rouse. In Romanised Bengali. 4.

6. Upásánálaya pratisthá karaner Bidhán: Procedure to be followed in consecrating Houses of Prayer. Translated by H. J. Harrison. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Hridaya Darpan: "The Mirror of the Heart." Translated by Umesh Chandra Chatterji. Contains allegorical descriptions of the different feelings by which the human heart is influenced in different moral conditions, good and bad. Pictorial illustrations of the different sketches are given. (Fourth.) 3.
2. Márka Likhita Susamáchár: The Gospel of St. Mark. Translated by Rev. G. H. Rouse. (Not given.) 4.
3. Mathilikhita Susamáchár: The Gospel of St. Matthew. Translated by Rev. G. H. Rouse. (Not given.) 3.
4. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
   This edition is illustrated with notes containing chiefly the meaning of words which are used in the text. (Not given.) 3.

2.—Hindu.

First Edition.

1. Adhyátma Rámáyan: The Rámáyan in a Philosophical Form. No. 1. Translated by Balái Chánd Goswámi. The translator states in his preface that the difference between Adhyátma Rámáyan and Válmiki's great poem is that the latter lays great stress upon the human aspect of the god incarnate Ráma, whilst the former presents Ráma more prominently in his divine aspect. The translator has given a large number of explanatory notes. 1.
2. Ditto: Ditto. By ditto. Part II. 2.
3. Ditto: Ditto. By ditto. Part III. 3.
4. Ditto: Ditto. Part IV. By ditto.
   Goes on with the Ajodhyá kanda. 4.
5. Adhyátma Rámáyan: The Spiritual view of the Rámáyan. Part V. By Fakir Chandra Sarkár. An annotated version. 3.
6. Ditto: Ditto. Part VI. By ditto. Ditto. 3.
7. Ditto: Ditto. Part VII. By ditto. Ditto. 3.
8. Ditto: Ditto. Part VIII. By ditto. Ditto. 3.
9. Brahma-baibarta Purán: Purán describing evolution from Brahma. Translated by Parán Chandra Dás. This is a new metrical version intended for orthodox readers. 2.
10. Dharma Shástra Kalpataru: Collection of the Dharma-Shástras. Vol. I, No. 1. By Durga Charan De. The translator says that a wide diffusion of the knowledge which is contained in the Vedas, Upanishads, Purans, Poems, and other branches of Sanskrit litera-

ture is the only means by which the injurious influence of English education and example can be counteracted. He thinks, however, that what has been done up to this time in the way of popularising Sanskrit learning is infinitesimally small and wholly inadequate to the requirements of the country. He will therefore issue Bengali translations of Sanskrit works of religious and moral interest in a serial form, in order to supply in some degree this grave want. The districts for which he chiefly intends his publication are Rangpur, Dinagepur, Julpigoori, and Cooch Behar. The first work taken up by him is the Mahábhárát. 3.

11. Haribansa: The History of the House of Hari. Part V. Author's name not given. 1.
12. Haribansa: The House of Hari. Part VI. Author's name not given. 2.
13. Práchin Purán Sangraha Haribansa: Compilation of the old Puráns. The History of the House of Hari. Part VII. Translator's name not given. 3.
14. Isopanisat: One of the Upanishads. Translated by Hrishikesh Byákaran Saraswati. Belongs to the Yajur Veda. 3.
15. Mahábhárata. Translated by Aghor Náth Tattwanidhi and others. From the Anusásana to the Sargárohana Parba. 2.
16. Mahábhárát Haribansa: The portion of the Mahábhárát treating of the House of Hari. Parts III and IV (together). Translated by Bhuban Chandra Mukharji. 1.
17. Puran Sangraha Haribansa Parba. The portion of the Mahábhárát treating of the History of the House of Hari. Part II. Translated by Chandra Mohan Tarkaratna. 1.
18. Ditto: Ditto. ditto. Part III. By ditto. 1.
19. Ditto: Ditto. ditto. Part IV. By ditto. 1.
20. Ditto: Ditto. ditto. Part V. By ditto. 2.
21. Ditto: Ditto. ditto. Part VI. By ditto. 2.
22. Ditto: Ditto. ditto. Part VII. By ditto. 3.
23. Ditto: Ditto. ditto. Part VIII. By ditto. 3.
24. Ditto: Ditto. ditto. Part IX. By ditto. 4.
25. Ditto: Ditto. ditto. Part X. By ditto. 4.
26. Rámáyan Lanká Kánda: The War Canto of the Rámáyan. By Brajendra Kumár Bidyáratna. A Bengali prose translation of the sixth book of the Rámáyan, issued by and under the patronage of the Maharajah of Burdwan. 1.
27. Rámáyan: Part I. Translated by Krishna Gopál Bhakta. This is a new translation of the Rámáyan. The translator states in the preface that it is only the Bombay recension of the Rámáyan that has been, up to this time, translated in this country, and

that he is translating the Bengal recension, because it contains much important matter which is not given in the former. 3.

28. Rámáyan: Part II. Translated by Krishna Gopál Bhakta. 4.
29. Ditto: Part III. By ditto. Goes on with the first book. 4.
30. Ditto: Part IV. By ditto. Ditto. 4.
31. Sachitra Mahábhárát: Illustrated Mahábhárát. Vol. I, No. 1. By Gopál Chandra Mitra. The reason why this new version of the Mahábhárát is undertaken is that the versions already made are either not procurable, highly priced, or often at variance with the original. 3.
32. Ditto: Ditto. No. 2. By ditto. Goes on with the Adiparba. 3.
33. Sachitra Rámáyan: The Illustrated Rámáyan. Part I. Translated by Upendra Náth Bidyábhusan. This is a new translation of the Rámáyan into Bengali prose, with pictures. The publisher says that this translation will be easily understood by the generality of Bengali readers, for whom the existing versions are a little too hard on account of their difficult and complicated style. 2.
34. Ditto: Ditto. Part II. By ditto. Goes on with the first book. 2.
35. Ditto: Ditto. Part III. By ditto. Ditto. 2.
36. Ditto: Ditto. Part IV. By Hara Prasád Sástri. This appears to be the latest Bengali version of Válmiki's epic. The translator's style is about the easiest yet adopted in this country for explaining Sanskrit works to those who are ignorant of that language. The translation is purposely made to suit the popular understanding. 3.
37. Ditto: Ditto. Part V. By ditto. Goes on with the Adikánda. 3.
38. Ditto: Ditto. Part VI. By ditto. The Adikánda is finished and the Ajodhyákandá is taken up in this number. 3.
39. Ditto: Ditto. Part VII. By ditto. Goes on with the second book. 4.
40. Ditto: Ditto. Part VIII. By ditto. Ditto. 3.
41. Ditto: Ditto. Part IX. By ditto. Ditto. 3.
42. Ditto: Ditto. Part X. By ditto. Ditto. 4.
43. Ditto: Ditto. Part XI. By ditto. Ditto. 4.
44. Ditto: Ditto. Part XII. By ditto. Ditto. 4.
45. Ditto: Ditto. Part XIII. By ditto. Ditto. 4.

Other Editions.

1. Mahábhárát khila Haribansa Parba: The portion of the Mahábhá-

rát treating of the house of Hari. Part V. Translated by Krishnadhan Bidyáratna. (Second.) 1.

2. Mahábhárát khila Haribansa Parba: Part VI. By ditto. (Second.) 1.
3. Ditto: Ditto. Parts VII and VIII (together). By ditto. (Second.) 1.
4. Ditto: Ditto. Part IX. By ditto. (Second.) 2.
5. Ditto: Ditto. Part X. By ditto. (Second.) 2.
6. Ditto: Ditto. Part XI. By ditto. (Second.) 2.
7. Ditto: Ditto. Part XII. By ditto. (Second.) 2.
8. Rámáyan. Vol. I, No. 1. Translated by Hem Chandra Bhattácharya. This a revised edition of Pandit Hem Chandra Bhattácháryá's Bengali translation of the Rámáyan. (Second.) 3.
9. Rámáyan. Vol I, No. 2. Translated by Hem Chandra Bhattácharya. Goes on with the first book. (Second.) 3.
10. Ditto. Part III. Translated by ditto. (Second.) 4.
11. Ditto. Part IV. Ditto. The first book is finished and the second book is taken up in this number. (Second.) 4.
12. Ditto. Part V. Ditto. Goes on with the second book. (Second.) 4.

4.—Musulman.

First Edition.

1. Korán Sherif: The Korán. Part I. Translated by Grish Chandra Sen. This is the first part of a new Bengali translation of the Korán from the original Arabic, which the translator hopes to be able to complete in 12 parts. 1.
2. Ditto: Part II. By ditto. 1.
3. Ditto: Part III. By ditto. 2.
4. Ditto: Part IV. By ditto. 2.
5. Ditto: Part V. By ditto. The text is illustrated with copious notes from approved Musulman authorities. 3.
6. Ditto: Part VI. By ditto. 3.
7. Ditto: Part VII. By ditto. 3.
8. Ditto: Part VIII. By ditto. 4.
9. Ditto: Part IX. By ditto. 4.

PART IV.—ENGLISH.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

Biography.

[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. A Child of the Day: By Mary E. Leslie. This is the memoir of a

Native Christian girl whose education, character, and plan of life are recommended for imitation to all Christian converts in this country. 4.

GEOGRAPHY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Sketch Map of the Suez Canal: By T. Black & Co. "Showing the principal stations, lakes, &c., with notes giving a brief history of the canal, and a statement of geographical miles of the chief stations from Port Said." 3.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. A Catechism of the Geography of India. By Charles K. Hardless. "Chiefly intended for the use of junior students." 3.
2. A Companion Geography to the Atlas. By Iswar Prasád Páin. Rivers, lakes, seas, gulfs, bays, mountains, &c., are so described that they may be easily found and traced on maps. 1.
3. The Leading Rivers of the World: By ditto. "The leading rivers of the world, with their sources and termination, and showing the countries through which they flow, the cities on their banks, &c., &c." 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. The First Geography: By H. Blochmann. (Twentieth.) 4.

HISTORY.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. A Catechism of the History of England: By Atul Chandra Ráya. A work based upon Edith Thomson's history, "containing all the important questions and answers that are most likely to be set out of the History of England in any school examination, and additional brief notes on the points wherein the authoress differs from other historians." 1.

LANGUAGE.—[*Non-Educational.*]

General.

1. Hindi *versus* Bihári: By Rádhiká Prasánna Mukharji. This is an answer to an article written by Mr. Grierson in the *Calcutta Review* for October 1881. The writer argues that, considering the relation in which high or literary Hindi stands to the other dialectical varieties in use in Behar, and the sort of development

which it has undergone, it would be unwise and improper to supplant it in favour of any other form. 1.

[*Educational.*]

1.—Composition.

1. Progressive Lessons on English Composition: Part I. By Bholánáth Pál, M.A. This part deals chiefly with simple sentences. 4.
2. The Student's Friend: By Ananda Mohan Datta. Exercises in English composition in the form of questions and answers "designed for students of the first five classes of higher class English schools." 4.

2.—Grammar.

First Edition.

1. A Companion to English Grammar: By Káli Kumár Dás. This is a catechistic exposition of the principles of English Grammar. 3.
2. English Grammar: By the Roman Catholic Mission. This is a grammatical primer belonging to the Catholic School Series. 1.

3.—Key.

1. A complete body of Annotations on the Entrance Course in English Literature, 1882. By Sashibhusan Datta. 2.
2. A complete Key to the English Entrance Course for 1882. By Jaya Krishna Sen. 1.
3. A Key to the Story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves. By Ishan Chandra Mustaphi. "With copious explanations of phrases and meanings of words according to their situations, and a short history of the story." The story seems to be taught in Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School, Dacca. 2.
4. An Explanatory Key to the English Entrance Course for 1882. Part II. By Rasiklál Sarkár. 1.
5. Appendix to the Key to the Entrance Course in English Literature, 1882. By Shasibhusan Datta, M.A. 3.
6. Notes on Blackie's self-culture. By Shib Chandra Guin. 3.
7. Notes on Selections from English Literature: By Trailockya Náth Dás. 3.
8. Notes on the portions of Lethbridge's Selections appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1882. By Bholánáth Pál. 1.
9. Notes on the Selections from prose for the First Arts Examination, 1883. Parts I and II. By Suresh Chandra Deb. 2.

4.—Primer.

First Edition.

1. First Book of Reading Lessons. By the Roman Catholic Mission. An alphabetical primer belonging to the Catholic School Series. 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. The English Spelling Book. No. 2. By the Calcutta School-Book Society. "Numerous spelling lessons progressively arranged." (Not given.) 4.

5.—Reader.

1. Second Book of Reading Lessons. By the Roman Catholic Mission. This is a reading book belonging to the Catholic School Series. 1.
2. Selections from English Literature. Author's name not given. Most of the selections are made from Rasselas; one or two from Fenelon's Telemachus; and one from Channing. 1.
3. The Moral Instructor. Part I. By Kshirod Prasád Mukarji. Lessons in prose and verse giving instruction on the subject of duty, virtue, and good manners. 1.
4. Third Book of Reading Lessons. Author's name not given. This is the third reader of the Catholic School Series. 2.

Law.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. A Collection of Pleadership Examination Papers. Edited by Baradá Prasád Banerji. "This collection of question papers is published with the hope that it may prove useful to the candidates for the pleadership examination." 4.
2. Digest of Criminal Rulings: By Gopál Chandra Ghosál. "The object of the present work is to collect and bring within the easy reach of every legal practitioner all the rulings and decisions in criminal law and procedure in India commencing from 1862 down to December 1881. The work contains similar and conflicting decisions of the several High Courts on different points of criminal law and procedure, placed side by side, to assist legal practitioners in the discharge of their professional duties." 4.
3. Hindu and Mahomedan Law of Inheritance. By Goláp Chandra Sarkár, M.A. Theprinciples of the Hindu Law of inheritance explained in the treatise are those which relate to the Benares and

Bengal schools, and those of the Mahomedan law expounded by the author relate to the Sunni school. 4.

4. New rules for the Pleadership and Muktarship Examination. Author's name not given. Rules as to the qualification, admission, and certificates, &c., of pleaders and muktars in courts subordinate to the High Court passed by the High Court at Calcutta. 2.

5. Notes of Additions and Alterations made in Act X of 1877 (as amended by Act XII of 1879) by Act XIV of 1882: Edited by Prasanna Kumár Sen. 2.

6. The Bengal and Assam Pleadership and Muktarship Examinations for 1883 and 1884. Edited by Baradá Prasád Banerji. Contains the rules relating to the qualification, admission, and enrolment of pleaders and muktars in mofussil courts, framed by the Calcutta High Court on the 12th September 1874, with the amending rules passed on the 13th June 1878, as well as the list of subjects for examination prescribed on the 19th July 1882. 4.

7. The Code of Civil Procedure, with Notes. Edited by Prasanna Kumár Sen. Besides the Civil Procedure Code, which is given *in extenso*, relevant extracts are also made from other Acts of the Legislature. A brief summary of the Code is given in the introductory chapter. 3.

8. The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882. Edited by W. F. Agnew and G. S. Henderson. The editors say in the preface,—"In preparing this edition we have endeavoured to give references to all the cases of importance bearing on the subject of criminal procedure decided by the High Courts at the Presidency towns and by the High Court at Allahabad; and also to give references to the rules, orders, and notifications of those courts and of the Government of India and local Governments." 3.

9. The Father's position as an Heir under the Hindu Law. By Sreenáth Banerji. A legal treatise based chiefly upon the decisions of the High Court on the points discussed by the writer. 3.

10. The Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882, with notes: Edited by N. Goswámi, B.L. 4.

11. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Indian Oaths Acts, 1873. Edited by G. C. Lewis, "with the speeches delivered by the Law Member with reference to the Indian Evidence Bill while it was before the Legislative Council, and notes showing the construction put on the sections by the High Courts in India, and containing much other useful information connected with the subject of evidence." 4.

12. The Indian Penal Code, with Notes. By D. E. Cranenburgh. 4.
13. The Land Acquisition Act, with Notes, &c. By H. Beverley, C.S. The editor gives a preface explaining the history of Indian legislation on the subject of the acquisition of land for public purposes, and the changes which have been from time to time made in this branch of the law. 1.
14. The Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession in India. Edited by G. S. Henderson, M.A. "The Indian Succession Act with commentary, and the Parsee Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Probate and Administration Act, &c., with notes and cross-references, and a general index." 2.
15. The Law of Trusts in British India. By W. F. Agnew. Tagore Law Lectures for the year 1881. 2.
16. The new Code of Civil Procedure, with Notes. Edited by D. E. Cranenburgh. "Annotated rulings of the High Courts in India, and supplemented with copious index." 3.
17. The new Code of Criminal Procedure. Edited by D. E. Cranenburgh. "Annotated with rulings of the High Courts in India, and supplemented with copious index." 3.
18. The Ordinary Labour Contract. By H. L. Mukerji. "A collection of laws, authorities, and reports," published with the view of setting forth the superior advantages of an ordinary labour contract as compared with the advantages of a contract under the Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882. 4.
19. The Pocket Indian Evidence Act, &c. Vol. I. Edited by Shashibhusan Basu. The Evidence Act and twelve other Acts. 3.
20. The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act. Edited by D. E. Cranenburgh. Contains also the new Civil Procedure Code "annotated with rulings of the High Courts in India." 3.
21. The principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance. By Rájkumár Sarbádhikári. Tagore Law Lectures for 1880 on the principles of the Hindu law of inheritance "together with—(1) a description and an enquiry into the origin of the Sráddha ceremonies; (2) an account of the historical development of the law of succession from the Vedic period to the present time; and (3) a digest of the text-law and case-law bearing on the subject of inheritance." 2
22. The Rent Question. By Párbáti Charan Ráya. This is "a reply to the objections urged by the British Indian Association against the proposed Rent Bill, with some further suggestions for attaining the object desired by Government." 2.
23. Transfer of Property Act, IV of 1882. By N. Goswámi, B.L. "With discussions and proceedings of the Indian Council, short

marginal notes and references to the Statutes, Acts, and reported decisions of the Indian High Courts, the Judicial Committee, &c., &c., and a copious index." 2.

21. Transfer of Property Act, 1882. Edited by Prasanna Kumár Sen. "With introduction, notes, and index." 2.

Other Editions.

1. The Bengal Police Manual. By T. F. Botelho. "Comprises the circulars and circular memorandums of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, from 1862 to 15th August 1882, together with extracts from circulars of other departments and enactments referring directly or indirectly to the Bengal Police." A "revised and enlarged" edition. (Second.) 4.
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure, with Notes. By Henry Thoby Prinsep. In the preface to this edition the editor says,—"The present edition has been prepared on the same lines as previous editions. The alterations in the law have been pointed out and such judicial rulings and orders as bear on the new Code have alone been reproduced under the sections to which they relate. An endeavour has also been made to make the law more readily intelligible by referring generally, in the notes to each section, to other sections on the Code or other laws bearing on the same subject. The appendix contains nearly all the Acts of the Legislature which are intimately connected with the Code of Criminal Procedure." (Sixth.) 3.
3. The new Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882, with Notes. Edited by D. E. Cranenburgh. (Second.) 4.
4. The Pocket Code of Civil Procedure. Vol I. Edited by Shashibhusan Basu. The improvement made in this edition consists in the insertion of two more Acts—the Stamp Act and Court Fees Act (Second.) 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Civilization *versus* Bengal. By Jánaki Náth Gánguli. The author, who read this paper at a meeting of educated gentlemen at Saidpur, takes a hurried view of the history of Bengal from the remotest time to the present. He says that Bengal was ruled by two powerful sovereigns—Birat Rajah and Bana Rajah—about the time of the war of the Mahábhárát. After them Bengal seems to have relapsed into barbarism. But it rose again and displayed considerable vitality under the Sinha kings, of whom Bijaya Sinha, the reputed conqueror of Ceylon, was one. Then came the Pál

and Sen Kings under whom Bengal was prosperous all round. During the Páthán rule, religion, literature, and Sanskrit logic made remarkable progress: and under the Mogul Emperors Bengal gave birth to great landlords, great soldiers, great administrators, great poets, &c. Since the English conquest Bengal has really fallen, and the Bengali character has lost those substantial elements which made it so estimable in former times. 3.

2. Denizens of the Jungles. By R. A. Sterndale. A description of certain Indian animals, such as the tiger, the panther, the wild boar, &c., from the point of view of a sportsman, with lithographic sketches showing them in their most characteristic attitudes as beasts of prey or as objects of game. 1.
3. English Fiction—Past and Present. By Nilkantha Majumdár. The different characteristics of English works of fiction at different periods, commencing with the times of the Saxons and ending with the present, are briefly and pithily explained, compared, contrasted, and also accounted for, and a critical estimate is given of the leading English novelists and writers of fiction, past and present. 4.
4. Exchange Tables. By Trailokya Náth Matilál and others. Pounds sterling converted into rupees at different rates of exchange. 3.
5. Good Manners and Health and Study. By Tinkari Ghosh. Explains how prevailing bad manners in native society should be corrected, and points out the connection between good health and successful study. This pamphlet consists of two papers which were read by the author as lectures to his pupils "in the Training Academy Hall." 1.
6. Indigo, with Indigo Map. By F. Linde. 3.
7. Keshab Chandra Sen in England. Vol. II. By Keshab Chandra Sen. Letters, speeches, &c., on subjects of social and religious interest. 1.
8. Proposed New Scheme for International Marine Signalling. By S. R. Elson. 3.
9. Reconnoiterer's Guide and Field-book. By Major M. J. King-Harman. 1.
10. Speeches and Minutes of the Honourable Krishna Dás Pál. Edited by Rám Chandra Pálit. The editor's purpose in compiling these speeches and minutes of the Honourable Krishna Dás Pál, from the year 1867 to 1881, may be gathered from the following extract from his preface: "A record of Babu Krishna Dás Pál's work is eminently suited as an example to a young native of Bengal bent upon acquiring a practical habit of mind, and proving practically useful in the discussion of important public measures." 1.

11. Sterling Freight Tables. Published by D. M. Traill. Published with the view of "assisting compilation of freight on every article of produce shipped between Indian and British and other ports where sterling money is used." It is stated that the work will "meet a want long felt by every section of the mercantile community." 4.
12. The Asian Pocket Book, 1882. By W. H. Targett. "Record of racing in 1881-82, with a list of the winners of some of the principal races at Calcutta, Bombay, and Poona, and the entries for the English Derby, &c., &c." 3.
13. Hooghly Sandheads Sailing Directory. By S. R. Elson. A nautical work, forming "an epitome of useful information for ship-masters; also a handy book of reference for Pilots." 1.
14. The Laws of Lawn-Tennis. By W. H. Targett. 3.
15. The Message Romance. By S. Fenimore Case. A lover's message to his dead beloved, set to music. 3.
16. The Oriental Biographical Dictionary. By T. W. Beale. This is Mr. Beale's well-known Oriental Biographical Dictionary. Edited by the Asiatic Society of Bengal under the superintendence of Mr. H. G. Keene. 1.
17. The Rules and Objects of the National Mahomedan Association. By Amir Ali. 4.
18. The Sportsman's Guide to Kashmir and Ladak. By Captain A. E. Ward. According to the author this book is written in the hope that, after its perusal, the visitor to "the vale, or to other parts of the Himalayas, may not feel himself so entirely at the mercy of his shikari, who too often consults his own comforts, and visits spots where he and the villagers can play into one another's hands, and neglect localities where the best bags are to be obtained." 2.

Other Editions.

1. A Hand-book for visitors to Delhi and its neighbourhood. By H. G. Keene. The author says in the preface to this edition that "errors have been corrected, additions made, and a more accurate system of transliteration adopted." (Fourth.) 4.
2. Hand-book to Calcutta. Author's name not given. Contains a historical as well as a descriptive account of the city. (Second.) 1.
3. The improved Indian Ready Reckoner. By Joshua Marsden. (Second.) 4.
4. The Tourist's Guide to all the principal stations on the Railways of Northern India. Author's name not given. (Fifth.) 1.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. A new system of Short-hand. By W. B. Livingstone. The author says,—"I have endeavoured to invent a system which is applicable to all languages which printers can print from without the help of a long hand-copy, and which is easy of acquisition and retention." The system is of no value. 2.
2. My Correspondence. By Syed Mehdi Hossein. Specimens of letters on subjects in which school-boys are interested. Among these letters are two or three written by the late Mr. Blochmann. The work is intended "for the use of middle class students." 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Entrance Exmination papers of the Calcutta University from the year 1858. Part I. By G. C. Basu & Co. In this part are collected the papers on English literature. (Second.) 3.

PHILOSOPHY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Hints on Esoteric Theosophy. No. 1. By the Theosophical Society. Contains a letter questioning the correctness of the belief in the existence of a mystic brotherhood, who have acquired miraculous powers by means of psychic development, and a reply to that letter consisting of facts and arguments in support of that belief. The relation of Esoteric Theosophy to Buddhism, Christianity, and other great religions is also explained. 2.
2. Psychic Notes. Author's name not given. Ten numbers of psychic notes bound in one volume. The publication is described as being "a record of spiritual and occult research, and of the seances held in Calcutta by Mr. Eglinton during November 1881 to March 1882." 3.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Hints on Esoteric Theosophy. No. 1. By A. O. Hume. This is a slightly enlarged edition. (Second.) 3.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. An introduction to Formal Logic. By Shashibhushan Datta. Formal logic is minutely and methodically explained in this work "for students preparing for the First Examination in Arts." 1.

POETRY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Poems, Original and Translated. By H. G. Keene, C.S. These are small poems composed by the author, and translated by him from other poets. 3.
2. Poetry *versus* Drink. By W. C. Vialls. A short poem against intemperance, in which the author tells the story of a young Englishman whose fate, brought about by hard drinking, ought to be a warning to all who indulge too freely. 2.
3. The Calcutta Police Court. By A. F. Heberlet. This is a sketch of the Calcutta Police Court in which a brief description is given of the Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates, Pleaders, Reporters, Police Inspectors; the nature and classes of cases which are tried in the Police Court, &c. Written in verse. 4.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. A Class-book of English Poetry. Part I. By Kshirod Prasád Mukharji. 1.
2. The Poetical portion of the First Arts Course for 1883. By Suresh Chandra Deb. The poetical portion of the course is given in this book with copious notes. 1.

RELIGION.

1.—*Brahmo.*

1. A brief Exposition of the Principles of the New Dispensation. By Jaya Krishna Sen. A Brahmo tract. 4.
2. Faith and progress of the Brahmo Samáj. By P. C. Majumdár. 4.

2.—*Christian.*

1. A Catechism of Christian Doctrine. By the Roman Catholic Mission. This is a Roman Catholic catechism. 1.
2. Church Records. No. 1. S. Cyprian on the Unity of the Church. By Rev. W. R. James. A Christian tract on the Unity of the Church. 2.
3. Church Records. No. 2. By Rev. E. F. Brown. An English translation of St. Athanasius' discourse against the Greeks. 4.
4. Church Records. No. 3. By Rev. E. F. Brown. An English translation of St Athanasius' discourse on the incarnation of the Word. 4.
5. Helps to Prayer and Meditation. Part I. By Rev. E. F. Willis. Religious advice "for those who are enquiring about Chris-

tianity," with forms of prayer and extracts from the Bible, &c. Expressive of various shades of religous feeling. 1.

6. Is the Bible an Inspired Book? By Rev. W. R. James. According to the writer the Biblical prophecies regarding the dispersion of the Jews, the preservation of their nationality, their rejection of Christianity, and their return to Jerusalem are evidence sufficient to show that the Bible is an inspired book. 2.
7. Literæ Anti-Romanæ. No. 1. Introductory. By James T. Thomson. This pamphlet forms an introduction to what will probably be a series of papers against the Roman Catholic Church. The points on which the author proposes to write are set down in this paper. 3.
8. Occasional Papers on Missionary subjects. First Series. No. 1. Edited by members of the Oxford Mission. This is the first of a series of missionary publications issued by the Oxford Mission. The subject of this paper is "Relation of Christianity to Hinduism," by the Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerji. 1.
9. Occasional Papers on Missionary subjects. First Series. No. 2. Edited by members of the Oxford Mission. The subject of this paper is "Brahmoism—Is it for or against Christianity?" The question is not very definitely answered; but the writer seems to think that though Brahmoism does not possess anything in dogma and practice which is decidedly opposed to Christianity, there are in it elements of serious error which may lead to its deterioration. The Brahmoism considered by the author is that represented by the Church of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen. 1.
10. Occasional Papers on Missionary subjects. No. 3. By members of the Oxford Mission. The subject dealt with in this paper is "The Catechetical School of Alexandria: Its lessons to the Missionary Clergy of India." After explaining the eclectic system of religious teaching which obtained in the Catechetical School of Alexandria, the writer says that "the best mode of presenting the evidence of Christianity to Hindus, specially the more educated and more learned among them," is not by praising Christianity at the expense of Hinduism, as has been often done by Christian missionaries in this country, "but by rescuing whatever elements of truth may be found underlying their philosophical systems and religious practices, and grounding on them the higher and fuller teaching of express revelation." 1.
11. Occasional Papers on Missionary subjects. First Series. No. 4. By Rev. H. F. C. French. The subject of this paper is "The Sacramental system of the Church." 1.
12. Occasional Papers on Missionary subjects. First Series. No. 5. By

Rev. H. F. C. French. St. Athanasius' method of teaching Christianity is explained in this paper. 1.

13. Occasional Papers on Missionary subjects. First Series. No. 6. Theism and Christianity. Part I. By Rev. Nehemiah Goreh, S.S.J.E. The object of this paper seems to be to examine the Hindu conception of God, His attributes, and His relation to the human soul and the visible world, and to judge the nature of that conception in the light of the corresponding Christian conception. 2.

14. Occasional Papers on Missionary subjects. No. 7. By Rev. Nehemiah Goreh, S.S.J.E. This volume contains the second part of the paper entitled Theism and Christianity. 3.

15. Occasional Papers on Missionary subjects. No. 8. By Rev. F. W. Puller, S.S.J.E., and Rev. Canon Churton. The subject of this pamphlet is "The Divorce and Remarriage of Converts to Christianity." 3.

16. Occasional Papers on Missionary subjects. No. 9. By Rev. C. Maples, M.A. The paper treats of the "method of evangelising uncultured races." The writer says that the evangelisation of uncultivated races is not, as some people seem to think, a less difficult work than that of cultivated nationalities. The habits, manners, customs, beliefs, superstitions, &c., of barbarous races require to be thoroughly studied, and Christ ought to be then presented to them in that form or aspect which may be expected to impress them most easily and strongly. The method or form of the missionary's presentation of his religion may thus have to be varied for each new race or people dealt with by him. 3.

17. Occasional Papers on Missionary subjects. No. 10. By Rev. Father Benson. The subject of this essay is "The Mystery of the Holy Trinity." 4.

18. Parts of His Ways. By Rev. J. W. Thomas. A sermon on the biblical text—"So these are parts of His ways, but how little a portion is heard of Him"—dwelling upon the necessity of humility, faith as contradistinguished from scepticism, unquestioning belief in Scriptural dogmas which reason may not be able to explain, &c. 2.

19. The Bible—Human and Divine. By Rev. W. R. James. A tract for educated Bengalis. 1.

20. The inquiries of Rámchandra. By the Right Rev. J. H. Titcombe, D.D., Bishop of Rangoon. Thirteen dialogues between a Christian Bishop and an educated Hindu theist. 1.

21. The Scripture Principle of Missionary work. By Rev. E. F. Willis, M.A. A sermon preached with the view of showing that accord-

ing to the Bible, proselytisation by Christian missionaries should be effected by not simply circulating copies of the Bible, but by direct preaching or a visible presentation of the body of Christ,—that is to say, the Christian Church in a spirit of faith and unity. 2.

22. What will a Man gain by embracing Christianity? By T. C. Mitra. A lecture to educated Hindus, in which the spiritual advantages derivable from a sincere faith in Christ and Christianity, both in this world and after death, are explained, and the conceptions of ancient Hindu philosophers regarding God and sin and moral responsibility are compared with the corresponding Christian conceptions, and condemned as demoralising, inadequate, and unintelligible. 1.

Other Editions.

1. A help to Light and Life. By Rev. W. A. Hobbs. "Eighty questions and answers concerning the Lord Jesus Christ and His Religion." (Second.) 3.
2. The Uniqueness of Christ's Character and Work. By Rev. W. R. James. A Christian tract. (Third.) 4.
3. Christ and Budha. By the Calcutta Tract and Book Society. A Christian tract in which the life and teachings of Buddha are compared with those of Christ, the latter being stated to have been infinitely superior to the former. (Second.) 4.

3.—Hindu.

First Edition.

1. Hindu Gods and their Incarnations. By Rev. John Wilson. A paper reprinted from the Indian Evangelical Review, in which the characters of the principal Hindu gods and their incarnations are severely criticised, the aims and purposes of Hindu incarnations are pronounced insufficient and inglorious, and the Hindu theory of incarnation and salvation are contrasted with the corresponding Christian theory and are unsparingly attacked. 2.

Science (Mathematical).

[*Educational*].

First Edition.

1. A Companion to Rev. B. Smith's Algebra. By Jogendra Náth Chatterji. Contains solutions of the questions given for exercise in Mr. Smith's work in algebra.. 4.

2. Algebraical Exercises with Solutions. Part I. By Mathuránáth Chatterji. "Compiled from Dr. Wood's Algebra, Cambridge, Dublin, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and other school and college examination papers; remodelled, simplified, arranged in progressive order, and adapted to general use in schools." 1.
3. Algebraical Exercises with Solutions. Part II. By Mathuránáth Chatterji. "Compiled from Dr. Wood's Algebra, Cambridge, Dublin, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and other school and college examination papers; remodelled, simplified, arranged in progressive order, and adapted to general use in schools." 4.
4. Arithmetical Primer. No. 1. By the Roman Catholic Mission. Apparently intended for children and "adapted to the new system." To make the subject clear and attractive to children, numbers are expressed in concrete forms by means of lines and in connection with the objects with which they are familiar, such as cats, dogs, plums, oranges, &c. 1.
5. Key to Mensuration of Plane Surfaces, with Land Surveying. By P. Ghosh. Contains solutions of questions. 4.
6. Mensuration of Plane Surfaces with Land Surveying. By P. Ghosh. 4.
7. The Elements of Arithmetic. By P. Ghosh. 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Elements of Arithmetic. By P. Ghosh. A "revised" edition. (Second.) 4.

SCIENCE.—(*Natural.*)

[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. The Butterflies of India, Burma, and Ceylon. Vol. 1. Part I. By Major G. L. F. Marshall and another. "A descriptive handbook of all the known species of lepidoptera inhabiting India, Burma, Ceylon, with notices of allied species occurring in the neighbouring countries along the borders, with numerous illustrations." 8.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. A brief Catechism of Physical Geography. By Shiba Prasanna Bhattáchárya. For students preparing for the Entrance Examination. 1.

2. Notes on Physical Geography. By Dwijadas Datta. An analytical exposition of Physical Geography intended "for the use of candidates preparing for the Entrance Examination." 1.

SECTION II.—REPUBLICATIONS.

Drama.

First Edition.

1. The Plays and Poems of William Shakespeare. Nos. 47, 48, and 49 (together). Edited by S. C. Mallik. This is a reprint of Malone's Shakespeare. The parts under notice contain the whole of the Taming of the Shrew. 1.

History.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Annals and antiquities of Rajasthan. By Lieutenant-Colonel Tod. Vol. I, No. 1. This is a new and, as the publisher states, a "popular edition" of Colonel Tod's great work. 4.
2. Ditto Ditto. Vol. I, No. 2. Ditto. 4.

Miscellaneous.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. The History of the Persian Language, and an Essay on the Poetry of the Eastern Nations. By Sir William Jones. 1.

Poetry.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. The Hindu Wife and the Hymns. By Sir William Jones. Poems on subjects taken from Sanskrit literature and mythology. 1.
2. The Moallákat: The Suspended Poems. By Sir William Jones. Contains Sir William Jones's translation into English prose of the seven Arabic poems which are stated to have been suspended by their author in the Temple of Mecca as the best of their kind. The poems describe stories of love. 1.

SECTION III.—TRANSLATIONS.

Biography.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bibliotheca Indica. New Series. No. 473. The Lalita Vistara. Fasc. II. Translated by Dr. Rajendralál Mitra. "Memoirs of the early life of Sákya Sinha. Translated from the original Sanskrit." 2.

FICTION.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bibliotheca Indica. New Series. No. 472. Kathásarit Ságara; or, Ocean of the Streams of Story. Vol. II. Fasc. X. Translated by C. H. Tawney. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Non-Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Selections from the History of India and Bagh-o-Bahar. Translated by Adalut Khán. "Translated into literal English, with copious notes." (Third.) 2.

RELIGION.

CHRISTIAN.—[*Non-Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. The Sodalist's Companion. Author's name not given. This is an English translation of a French work explaining the origin, practices, rules and privileges of Sodalists, which are religious unions got up with the view of cultivating Christian principles of conduct generally, and endeavouring in particular to come up to the standard of perfection of a true son of the Holy Virgin. (Second.) 2.

PART V.—FRENCH.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1. Les Amateurs. By E. Rampezzotti. A work on music. 4.

PART VI.—GARO.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational*].

Other Editions.

1. Skháng Skhiyáni Bák Sá: Garo Primer. Part I. By I. J. Stoddard. The Bengali alphabet is adopted in this primer, the long *u*, the long *ri*, and the long *li*, being included among the vowels, and

the compound letter *ksha* among the consonants. The primer is written on the plan of the best Bengali primers, and includes short and easy lessons in prose which are illustrated with pictures. (Revised.) 1.

2. Skháng Skhiyáni Bák gni: Garo Primer. Part II. By Rev. E. J. Philips. The compound letters, with lessons illustrated with pictures. (Second.) 2.
3. Skhán Skhiyáni Bák Githám: Garo Primer. Part III. By Rev. E. J. Philips. Small lessons in prose, some of which are composed in a catechistic form. (Not given.) 3.

SECTION II.—TRANSLATIONS.

Religion.—Christian.

First Edition.

1. Abachengá: Genesis. Translated by Rev. M. C. Mason. The Book of Genesis translated into Garo, with explanatory notes. 1.
2. Galatiráng Iphisiráng aro Philipirángua Paulani Seyá Chithiráng: The Epistles of Paul to the Galatians, Ephesians, and Philippians. Translated by Rev. E. J. Philips. 1.

PART VII.—HINDI.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

Biography.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Jayadebji ká jiban charitra: The Life of Jayadeb. By Harish Chandra. Contains a brief memoir of the author of Gita Gobinda and some songs in Hindi in Jayadeb's metre, and on the sort of subjects on which Jayadeb has written. 2.

Drama.

1. Andher nagari: The City of the Blind. By Harish Chandra. "The City of the Blind" is a place where merit and demerit are held to be of equal value, and people are in constant fear of falling into danger for the stupidity of their king. Written in the form of a drama. 1.
2. Rámlilá: The Career of Ráma. By Dámodar Sástri. The first book of the Ramayan in the form of dialogue. 2.

GEOGRAPHY.—[*Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Chhotá Bhugol Barnan : Geographical Primer. Part I. By Gana-pat Sinha. Treats of Asia summarily and of India in detail. (Fifth.) 4.

HISTORY.—[*Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Hindustan ká Itihás : History of India. By Syámbihárilál. "A catechism of Indian History for the Minor and the Vernacular Scholarship Examinations, revised and enlarged." (Second.) 2.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

1.—GRAMMAR.

First Edition.

1. Bháshá Byákaran : A Grammar of Hindi. By Babu Gopál Chandra. An elementary Hindi grammar written in verse. 4.

2.—PRIMER.

First Edition.

1. Kaithiko Hindi Barnamálá : Kaithi-Hindi Primer. By Bhabáni Charan Mukharji. An alphabetical primer. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Pahará Hindi : Hindi Primer. Author's name not known. The uncompounded letters and their combinations, a few arithmetical tables, and some forms of letters. (Second.) 4.
2. Pratham Sikshá : First Instruction. By Krishna Shántri. An alphabetical primer, with illustrative lessons. (Second.) 1.
3. Pratham Sikshápustak : Hindi Primer. Part I. By Srikrishna Shántri. The uncompounded letters and their combinations, with illustrative lessons. (Not given.) 4.

3.—READER.

1. Bhásháboodh : Hindi Reader. No. 3. By Bihárilál Chaube. Belongs to a "new series of Hindi readers for the use of schools." 4.
2. Bihar Darpan : The Bihar Mirror. By Rámdin Sinha. A Hindi reader consisting of short biographical notices of distinguished Beharis, Hindu and Musulman. The persons whose memoirs are given lived mostly during the Mogal *regimé*, belonged to many different professions and ranks in life, and were possessed of

qualities of the heart and intellect which made them useful members of society, and which should be therefore imitated by all. 4.

Other Editions.

1. Bhásháboth: Instruction in Language. Part II. By Bihárilál Chaube. A reader consisting of fables possessing a didactic import, with the meanings of the most difficult words used in each lesson, and pictures for the entertainment of children. (Third.) 3.
2. Bhásbábodhini: Hindi Reader. No. IV. By Rádhálál. No additions or alterations are announced in this edition. (Sixth.) 4.

MEDICINE.—[*Non-Educational.*]

NATIVE.

First Edition.

1. Arogya-Shikshá: "Rules for the Preservation of Health." By Ajodhya Prasád Misra. Describes the treatment of pregnancy, the rearing up of infants, the principal parts of the human body, and some general principles for the preservation of health. The work is based on Susruta and other authorities on Hindu medicine. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Hása-bilás: Laughter-exciting Matter. By Rám Charitra Sinha. A collection of amusing stories, anecdotes, sayings, &c. 3.
2. Khyál Indkambar: The Love Story of Indkambar. By Nanulál Ranu. A love story. 1.
3. Manaranjak Anupama Kautuk: Entertaining and Incomparable Curiosities. By Dipnáráyan Sinha. Gives directions for answering questions concerning amatory matters by a dexterous use of a certain number of cards. 1.
4. Nijuddha Sikshá: Instruction in Athletic Exercises. Two parts together. By Dámodar Sastri Sápre. Gives minute directions for acquiring a proficiency in Indian athletic feats. 1.
5. Phág Anurág: The Holi Festival. By Maharaj Kumar Lál Kharag Báhádur. Songs composed for the Holi festival.
6. Sapneki Sampati: The Subject-matter of a Dream. By Sáheb Prasád Sinha. The author describes a dream in which he visited several places where he met beautiful women who sang love songs. The songs are given. 4.
7. Sudhabund: Drops of Nectar. By Lalkharag Bahadur Málla. Contains a collection of about forty love songs of the class called *kujli*.

These song sare generally sung by dancing girls in the North-Western Provinces. 2.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Bidhabá-bibáha Sástra bihita Kartabya Dharmá Hai: Widow Marriage is in accordance with the Sástras. By Káshináth. A treatise in which the question of Hindu widow marriage is discussed, the author being of opinion that the marriage of Hindu widows is enjoined under certain conditions in the Hindu Sástras. (Second.) 2.

EDUCATIONAL.

First Edition.

1. Bihari-tulasi-bhushan Bodha: A work on Rhetoric. By Pandit Biháriláł Chaube. "A new treatise on Hindu rhetoric and poetry, with numerous examples from the best Hindi poets, such as Tulasidás, Biháriláł, Suradás, Kabirdás, &c., for the use of schools." 3.

POETRY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bihári Bansi Bisa: Behari's description of Krishna in twenty stanzas. By Bihári Sinha. Contains a description of Krishna in twenty stanzas, a flute-player among milkmaids, as well as a description of the beauties of spring. 1.
2. Dámini Dutiká: Swift Messengers of Love. By Rádhá Charan. Letters between two lovers separated by a long distance. 3.
3. Duti Darpan: About Love Messengers. By Bihári Sinha. A poem in which female messengers between lovers are described and classified, and the style and manner in which they respectively perform their errands are explained. 3.
4. Kheyál Khiba Awulká: The Loves of Khibá and Awul. By Nanuláł Ránu. A story of two lovers in which are described the sufferings of the female lover when separated from her husband, and the restoration to life of the deceased husband by the favour of Shiva and Durgá, whose compassion was moved by the wife's prayers. A description of the twelve months, as they appear to separated lovers, is also given. 4.
5. Kheyál Nala Ráják: The Story of King Nala. By Nanuláł Ránu. Describes the marriage of Nala with Damayanti, and concludes like the last-mentioned pamphlet with a description of the twelve months from the point of view of a separated lover. 4.
6. Manobinod: The Delight of the Mind. By Sridhar. Small poems describing the sentiments of lovers, and songs expressive of the

feelings of the female friends of Krishna on their separation from him.

7. Málati Manjari: Blossom of the Málati Flower. By Bihári Sinha. Love poems. 3.
8. Nápita-Stotra: A Hymn to the Barber. By Rádhá Charan. A hymn composed in a humourous style, describing the various duties which are performed by the Hindu barber. 3.
9. Prábasa-prem-prabáha: Current of Love in the Rainy Season. By Maháráj Kumar Lálkharag Bahadur Mal. Songs expressive of the desires and sentiments of lovers during the rainy season. 3.
10. Pijusha-dhárá: Stream of Nectar. By Maháráj Kumár Lalkharag Bahadur Mal. Love songs. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Bharat-bilap: The Lament of Bharat. By Iswaridás. Describes Bharat's lament on the occasion of the exile of Ramá. (Third.) 2.
2. Bharathari Charitra: Life of Bharathari. By Káshináth. A traditional account of Bharathari in Hindi verse. (Second.) 4.
3. Gopichand Bharatari: The Story of Gopichand and Bharatari. By Lakshmandás. Gopichand was a prince who felt an aversion for earthly riches, and giving up his royal office assumed the guise of a religious mendicant. The story of this prince is very popular in Upper India, where it is sometimes represented like the játrás or melodramatic performances of Bengal. (Third.) 2.
4. Sudámá Charitra: The story of Sudámá. By Haladhar Dás. Sudámá was a friend of Krishna, the story of that friendship possessing some features of great moral and human interest is related in this book. (Fourth.) 2.

Religion.—[*Non-Educational.*]

1.—Hindu.

First Edition.

1. Hanumán Báhuk: Hymns to Hanuman. By Tulsidás. Describes the praises of the Monkey-General Hanumán. 4.
2. Sanátan Dharma Prakásh: An exposition of the Hindu Religion. By Ambiká Charan Ghosh. In the form of a dialogue the author explains in this work the fundamental principles of Hinduism as derivable from the Vedas, Upanishads, the Vedánta Philosophy, the Purans, &c., the Hindu conception of God, the meaning of Hindu idol worship, the superiority of Hinduism to other religions, &c. 3.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Surya Purán: The Mythology of the Sun. By Tulsidás. A compilation from one of the Purans, describing the greatness and majesty of the sun, the advantages that may be secured by reading or hearing his divine story in the Purans, &c. Krishna's well-known serpent sport is described at the end of the work. (Third.) 2.

SCIENCE.—(*Mathematical.*)

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Guruganit Satak: One Hundred Rules of Calculation. Part II. By Saheb Prasád Sinha. Includes the indigenous rules of calculation and contains several solutions and questions for exercise under each head. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Ganit-battisi: Thirty-two Rules of Calculation. By Saheb Prasád Sinha. Thirty-two indigenous rules of calculation explained and illustrated in verse. (Third.) 2.
2. Garu Ganit Satak: One Hundred Rules of Calculation. By Saheb Prasád Sinha. Indigenous rules of calculation relating to sales, purchases, measurements, &c., according to the Indian method. (Second.) 1.
3. Jyámiti tattwa: Geometry. By Sajiwanlál, B.A. This work, containing only the first 26 propositions of the first book of geometry, with exercises, notes, &c., is stated to be an "authorized text-book for the schools of Behar." This is a "revised and enlarged" edition. (Second.) 2.

SCIENCE.—(*Natural.*)

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Padártha Bidyá: Natural Philosophy. By Syámbiharilál. "A Catechism of Natural Philosophy for Minor and Vernacular Scholarship Examinations." The most elementary laws of matter and motion are explained. 3.

SECTION II.—REPUBLICATIONS.

FICTION.

Other Editions.

1. Baitál Panchisi: Twenty-five Tales of the Demon. By Lállulál. A well-known work. (Not given.) 4.

2. Sinhásan Battisi: The Thirty-two Thrones. By Lállulál. A well-known work. (Fourth.) 4.

POETRY.

First Edition.

1. Dán-lilá The Gift Sport of Krishna. By Suradás. Often noticed. 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Dán-lilá: The Gift Sport. By Suradás. Often explained. (Second.) 2.

RELIGION.—HINDU.

Other Editions.

1. Prem-Sagár: Ocean of Love. By Lállulál. A well-known work. (Sixth.) 4.
2. Rámáyán Sapta Kanda: The Rámayán in Seven Books. By Tulsidás. (Seventh.) 2.

SECTION III.—TRANSLATIONS.

FICTION.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Hátemtái: The Story of Hátemtái. Edited by Krishananda Vyásdeo. The well-known story of Hátemtái in Hindi. (Second.) 2.

GEOGRAPHY.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Pratham Bhugol: First Geography. Translated by Ganapat Sinha. This is a Hindi translation of Babu Chandra Kánta Gangopádhyaya's Bengali work on geography entitled Pratham Siksha Bhugol. 3.

HISTORY.—[*Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Subeh Bangál ká Itihás: History of Subah Bengal. Translated by Pundit Shibnáráyan Trivedi. This is a Hindi translation with additions and alterations of Babu Rajkrishna Mukherji's Bengali work on the History of Bengal. (Second.) 2.

RELIGION.—CHRISTIAN.

First Edition.

1. Sákshi Báni: "Hymns and Prayers." Translated by Rev. F. Hahn. Christian hymns. 1.

SCIENCE.—(*Mathematical.*)

First Edition.

1. Kshetramiti: Mensuration. Translated by Laksman Lál. This is a Hindi translation with certain additions of Babu Kshetranáth Bhattácháryа's mensuration. The work includes practical geometry and the mensuration of solids. 2.

SCIENCE.—(*Natural.*)

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Rasáyan: Chemistry. Translated by Gobind Chandra Sinha. This is a Hindi version of a Bengali work on inorganic chemistry by Babu Jádab Chandra Basu. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Bhubidyá: Physical Geography. Translated by Munshi Amritlál. This is a Hindi translation of Babu Radhikaprasanna Mukharji's Bengali work on physical geography. (Second.) 2.
2. Padártha Bidyá: Natural Philosophy. Translated by Nandalál Gupta. This is a Hindi translation of Babu Akshaya Kumár Datta's Bengali work on the laws of matter and motion entitled Padártha Bidyá. (Second.) 3.
3. Prakritipáth: Elementary Lessons in Science. Part I. Translated by Badrináth Tewari. This is a Hindi translation of Babu Rajkrishna Ráya Chaudhuri's Bengali work entitled Prakritipáth. (Third.) 2.
4. Sarir Pálan: Preservation of Health. Translated by Bhagwán Prasád. This is a "free translation of the Bengali Sarir Pálan of Jadunáth Mukharji, L.M.S." (Third.) 1.

PART VIII.—KHASI.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORK.

RELIGION.—CHRISTIAN.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Jingiathukhana Bábha: Khási Catechism. By Rev. J. Jones. (Second.) 4.

PART IX.—MUSULMANI-BENGALI.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

FICTION.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bana Bibir Zahuranámá: The story of the marvels achieved by Bana-bini. By Mahammad Khater. The story of a lady who was deserted by her mother shortly after her birth in a forest where she was brought up by a female deer. On attaining her youth she fought and obtained a victory over the deities of the forest, who made peace by resigning to her one-half of the territory. 2.
2. Bhánubati: (A Name). By Ramzan-ulla. Bhánubati, a Hindu princess, will only marry the man who defeats her either in a trial of physical strength or in an intellectual conflict. Several candidates are worsted and imprisoned. At last the great Musulman General, Ali, defeats and marries her. 2.
3. Gul Harraz: The story of Gul and Harraz. By Mohamud Tahir. A long and rambling story of love. 4.
4. Gul Kamrez: The story of Gul and Kamrez. By Shaik Zamaluddin. A story of love, full of accounts of extraordinary adventures, aërial journeys, &c. Constancy in love, under circumstances of temptation, is the chief moral quality whose influence on human conduct is illustrated in this work. 3.
5. Nazir Shah Faqeerer Kechchha: The story of the Faqeer Nazir Shah. By Mahummud Harifuddin. The story of a man who was a robber in early life, but who perceived the error of his ways and led an honest life ever afterwards. 1.
6. Nurul-Nahar: (A Name.) The Light of Day. By Mahamud Rowsun Ali. A story constructed apparently with a large portion of the plot of Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji's Bisha Briksha, and a small portion of that of the same author's Kapál Kundalá. 2.
7. Paribanu Sahzadi: The story of the Princess Paribanu. By Ayazuddin Mohumud. The well-known story of Alif Liela in a slightly altered form. 4.
8. Tohfaw-Subhan: A Present for Men of Saintly Character. By Romzan Ali. Stories told with the view of illustrating good precepts for the guidance of practical life, many of the precepts being among those delivered by the celebrated Oriental moralist Lukman Hakim, a contemporary of David, the King of Israel. 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Satya Pir: The Canonised Saint. By Wazed Ali. A story of a

good boy saved from the dreadful machinations of two weird and wicked female relatives by his strong faith in, and devotion to, Satya Pir. Satya Pir is a vague conception, and means something like an abstract saintly character who is fit to receive worship from men. Satya Pir is believed in by ill-educated and low class Hindus. (Fourth.) 1.

LAW.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Mayadán-ul Olum: The Field of Knowledge. By Abdul Aziz. Contains a digest or brief exposition of Mahomedan law in its various branches. 1.
2. Háyerut-ul Feqa: Bewildering questions on Mahomedan law. By Ata-ulla. Questions on the Mahomedan law so framed as to look like puzzles and riddles, with solutions. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Ajayebul Ajud: Strange properties of existing things. By Moulvi Rajab Ali. Describes the properties of various kinds of charms used in this country, the wonderful results which may be secured by reading certain parts of the Korán on certain days, &c. 4.
2. Kalir Nuseehut: Advice for the Kali Yuga. By Shaik Ramzan-ulla. Describes what are considered to be the characteristic vices of the Kali Yuga, dwelling specially upon the irreverent and unruly disposition of children, daughters-in-law, &c. 4.
3. Khábnámá: Of Dreams. By Mohummud Yusuff. Describes the meanings of dreams. 2.
4. Khábnámá: Of Dreams. Part I. By Mohummud Khater. 2.
5. Ditto: Ditto. Part II. By ditto. 2.
6. Nuseetun-nessa: Advice to Females. By Munshi Mále Mohummud. Advice to women on a variety of points, such as their behaviour towards their husbands, parents, and neighbours, the manner in which they should perform their domestic duties, &c. 2.
7. Ofátnámá: Of the Death of Mohummud. By Munshi Reazulla. Mentions the date and manner of Mohummud's death. 2.
8. Tareek Aulia Báni: Of the character of Saintly Personages. By Shumsher Ali. Describes the character, sayings, and actions of certain Musulmans who led saintly lives and were in a manner absorbed in God. 1.
9. Tohfut-ul-Nessa. A Present for Women. By Ahmud Ali. Stories of domestic life written with a view of conveying instruction to Mahomedan women on points of practical interest. 1.

10. Tumbeehut-un-nessa. Government of Women. By Mále Mohammud. Contains advice to women on their duties towards their parents, children, husband's relations, neighbours, &c. 2.

Other Editions.

1. Ahakámal-Zabe : Procedure for Killing Animals. By Munshi Amanulla. Gives a list of the animals that may be eaten by different Musulman sects, and describes the procedure which should be observed in killing animals for food. (Third.) 2.
2. Solemáni Tálenámá o Tabijat Falenámá : Solomon on Fate and about Charms. By Golam Ferid. An astrological work. (Second.) 2.

RELIGION.—[*Non-Educational.*]

1.—CHRISTIAN.

First Edition.

1. Isá-bá Mohummud : Jesus or Mohummud. By Rev. J. W. Thomas. Contrasts the leading features in the lives of Jesus and Mohummud with the view of showing that the former was superior to the latter, and that for the purpose of salvation the former can be relied on, but not the latter. 4.

2.—MUSULMAN.

First Edition.

1. Meyárájnámá : Of the Ascension. By Rakibuddin Ali. Describes Mahmud's ascension to heaven. 2.
2. Miftah-ul-Jinnut : The Key to Heaven. By Mohummud Khater. Contains an exposition of that portion of the Mahomedan law which relates to the namaz and other religious observances. 1.
3. Qayámut-námá : Of the Resurrection. By Aminuddin. Treats of the resurrection and certain other matters. 1.
4. Seraj-ul-Islam : The Light of Islam. By Munshi Mohummud Sekandar. A book of religious interest. 2.
5. Zamam-ul-Ferdous : Security for Heaven. By Janab Ali. Describes the actions which, according to the Musulman religion, secure admission into heaven, as well as the actions which, being of a sinful character, carry with them penalties in the world to come. 4.
6. Zaoruk-ul Iman : The Ferry Boat. By Asgar Hossen. A book of religious advice to enable men to cross the sea of life in safety. 2.
7. Zeyárate Makká o Mediná : Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. By Aziz-ur Rahman. Describes the spiritual benefits that are secured

by performing pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina, and the sin which is incurred by refusing to perform such pilgrimages. 2.

Other Editions.

1. Darwesh-námá: The story of the Darweshes. By Abdul Aziz. A book of religious interest. (Second.) 2.
2. Hajjut-ul-Islam: Islam proved. By Mohummud Khater. (Fifth.) 1.

SECTION II.—REPUBLICATIONS.

FICTION—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Abu Sámá: The story of Abu Sámá. Author's name not given. Often noticed. 2.
2. Hátemtái: A Name. By Hámzá. Often noticed. 1.
3. Imámchuri: The Abduction of the Imáms. Author's name not given. Often noticed. 2.
4. Jangnámá: The story of the War by Yakub. Author's name not given. Often noticed. 1.
5. Lálmaner Puthi: The story of Lálman. Author's name not given. Often noticed. 2.
6. Sonábháner Puthi: The story of Sonábhán. By Fakir Mahammud. Often noticed. 2.

Other Editions.

1. Abu Sámár Puthi: The story of Abu Sámá. Author's name not given. Often noticed. (Sixth.) 2.
2. Amir Hámzá: The story of Amir Hámzá. By Garibulla. Often noticed. (Not known.) 4.
3. Gul-ba-Behram: The story of Gul and Behram. By Muhuruddin Mahummud. The story of a Persian king (Behram) who gives up his kingdom to a fakir at the latter's entreaty, suffers much misery with his wife and children, is separated from them in a painful manner, but obtains a kingdom in the end, and gets back his queen (Gul) and the two princes. The author intends to show that the life of a really good man ends happily. (Thirteenth.) 3.
4. Hátemtái: A Story. By Syud Hámzá. A well-known story. Often noticed. (Fourth.) 2.
5. Hátemtái: The Story of Hátemtái. By Mahammud Syud Hámzá. A well-known Story. Often noticed. (Not known.) 3.
6. Jaigun: The Story of Jaigun. By Syud Hámzá. Often noticed. (Not given.) 4.

7. Jaigunerputhi: The Story of Jaigun. Author's name not given. Often noticed. (Not given.) 3.
8. Jangnámá: The Story of the War. By Munshi Yakub. Often noticed. (Second.) 2.
9. Jangnámá: The Story of the War. By Munshi Yakub. Often noticed. (Not given.) 4.
10. Lálmanerputhi: The Story of Lalman. Author's name not given. Often noticed. (Fifth.) 2.
11. Leili Mujnu: The Story of Leili and Mujnu. By Golam Akbar Ali. Often noticed. (Fourth.) 4.
12. Nek Bibir Kechchhá: The Story of Nek Bibi. By Garibulla. Often noticed. (Not given.) 4.
13. Sonábhán: The Story of Sonábhán. By Fakir Mahummud. Often neticed. (Tenth.) 3.
14. Sujja Ujál: The Story of the Lady who was Brighter than the Sun. By Bukhtar Khan. Often noticed. (Not given.) 4.
15. Sujjah-Ujal Bibir puthi: The Story of the Lady who was Brighter than the Sun. Author's name not given. Often noticed. (Ninth.) 2.
16. Yusuf Zulekha: The Story of Joseph and Zuleikha. Author's name not given. Often noticed. (Fourth.) 2.

RELIGION.—MUSULMAN.

First Edition.

1. Házár Mus-alá: One thousand questions by Munshi Jan Mahummud. Author's name not given. Often noticed. 1.
2. Hedayet-ul-Islam: The Guide to Islam. Author's name not given. A work of religious interest treating of namaz and other religious ceremonies. 2.
3. Iblisnámá: Of Satan. By Garibulla. Often noticed. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Bedar-ul Grafelin: Awaking the Negligent. By Samiruddi. Often noticed. (Not given.) 4.
2. Ditto: Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 4.
3. Keyamut-námá: The Resurrection. Author's name not given. Often noticed. (Seventh.) 2.

SECTION III.—TRANSLATIONS.

FICTION.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Mahabbatnámá: A Book describing a story of Love. Translated by

Mazibulla. This is a translation of a Persian work describing the Biblical story of Joseph and Zuleikha. 4.

2. Sapta Payakar: The Seven Stories. Translated by Aláwal. 3.
3. Sapta Payakar: The Seven Stories. Part I. Translated by Aláwal. The Haft Payakar is a Persian work of fiction based on the story of a Persian king, Behram. 2.
4. Sapta Payakar: The Seven Stories. Part II. 3.

HISTORY.

First Edition.

1. Futoo-hi-Sám: The History of Asia Minor. Translated by Azim-uddin. Futoo-hi-Sám is the name of a historical work in Arabic describing the history of the conquest of Palestine, the valley of Mesopotamia, and the countries included in Asia Minor by the Musulmans, and of the Asiatic Caliphates. The work under notice, which will be issued in parts, is a Musulmani-Bengali version of an Urdu translation of the Arabic original. 1.

PART X.—PERSIAN.

SECTION II.—REPUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bibliotheca Indica. New Series. Nos. 467 and 468. The Akbar-namah. Vol. III. Fasc. 1. By Maulvi Abdur Rahim. The third volume of Abul Fazl's celebrated history of the reign of Akbar is now begun. The events of the 17th, 18th, and a portion of the 19th year of the Emperor's reign are described in this part. 1.

POETRY.—[*Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Kureema O The Merciful! By Shaik Sadi. Moral lessons in verse. (Second.) 2.

PART XI.—SANSKRIT.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

BIOGRAPHY.—[*Non-Educational.*

First Edition.

1. Idan Charitam: Memoir of Sir Ashley Eden. By Náráyan Chandra

Bhattáchárya. A poem in seven books describing the Indian career of Sir Ashley Eden in a highly eulogistic strain. 2.

LANGUAGE.—[*Non-Educational.*]

1.—DICTIONARY.

First Edition.

1. Báchaspatya: A Comprehensive Sanskrit Dictionary. Part XVII. By Táránáth Tarkabáchaspati. 1.
2. Ditto: Ditto. Part XVIII. By ditto. 3.
3. Ditto: Ditto. Part XIX. By ditto. 4.

2.—GRAMMAR.

First Edition.

1. Brittamanjari: A work on Sanskrit Prosody. By Achárya Dhireswar. A new work on Sanskrit metre and versification. A notice of the books which have already been written in Assam and North-Eastern Bengal on the subject of this treatise is given in the preface. 2.

3.—READER.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Sáhitya-Sár: Useful Reader. Edited by Satya Prasád Sarbádhikári. A new Sanskrit reader compiled for use of "those students who are preparing for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination." It consists of extracts in prose from the Panchantantra, the Hitopadesa, the Betalpanchabinsati, the Kádambari, and the Vishnupuran, and of political extracts from the Rámáyan, the Mahábhárát, the Rajatarangini, and the Nitisár by Kámandaka. The two classes of extracts are given separately. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Satya Prabachan: True Decision. By Harish Chandra Tarkabágish. Discusses the validity or otherwise, according to the Hindu Sástras, of a marriage with the father's paternal aunt's daughter's daughter's daughter. 2.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Kábyádarsha: A work on Rhetoric. Edited by Jibánanda Bidyásagar. A celebrated work on Sanskrit rhetoric and the art of poetry by Dandin, with a commentary written by the Editor. 3.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Kábyádarsha: A work on Rhetoric. Published by Bhabadeb Chatterji. The same work with a commentary by Pandit Prem Chandra Tarkabágish, a distinguished Sanskrit scholar, lately employed as a Professor in the Sanskrit College in Calcutta. (Second.) 3.

POETRY.

First Edition.

1. Stuti Panchásat: A Hymn in 50 Slokas. By Nandalál Bhattáchárya. A hymn to the goddess Káli in 50 slokas or stanzas. 2.
2. Daksha Jajna: Sacrifice performed by King Daksha. By Rámnáráyan Tarkaratna. The well-known story of the grand sacrifice performed by King Daksha in the early days of the world is brought to a close in this volume. 3.

RELIGION.—HINDU.

1. Bratamálá Paddhati: Procedure for the performance of Bratas. Edited by Chandra Kumar Nyáyaratna. A Hindu ritualistic work. *Bratas* are performed chiefly by Hindu women with the view of acquiring religious merit and securing material advantages either in this birth or in the next. Printed in the form of a native puthi or MS. 2.
2. Gopál-Sahasranam: The Thousand Names of Gopal. By Madhusudan Datta. An orthodox work containing several names of Krishna. 2.

SECTION II.—REPUBLICATIONS.

DRAMA.

First Edition.

1. Mrichhakatika: The Clay Cart. Edited by Jibánanda Bidyásagar. The Mrichhakatika, or, as it is commonly called, the toy cart drama, by Sudraka, is one of the oldest of Sanskrit dramas, which, besides its great merits as a dramatic composition, possesses particular value on account of the light it throws on ancient Hindu manners, social life, and system of civil administration. The drama is here reproduced with a commentary. 1.
2. Mudrárákshasa: Edited by Jibánanda Bidyáságar. A great political drama in Sanskrit by Bisakhadatta, reproduced with a commentary. 1.
3. Uttara Ráma Charita: Of the Latter Days of Ráma. Edited by Jibánanda Bidyáságar. This is Bhababhuti's masterpiece. 1.

Language.

1.—Dictionary.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Amarkosh: Amar's Dictionary. A well-known dictionary by Amar Sinha. 3.

2.—Grammar.

First Edition.

1. Bibliotheca Indica. New Series. No. 471. The Nirukta. Fasc. IV. Edited by Satyabrata Sámasrami. A well-known work on Vaidik grammar reproduced with commentaries. 1.
2. Ditto. Ditto. No. 477. Ditto. Vol. I. Fasc. V. By ditto. A work on Vaidik grammar. 2.
3. Ditto. Ditto. No. 480. Ditto. Ditto. Fasc. VI. By ditto. Ditto. 3.

Medicine.—[*Native.*]

First Edition.

1. Astánga Hridaya. Edited by Jibánanda Bidyáságar. A treatise on Hindu medicine by Bag Bhatta. 3.
2. Charak Sanhitá: Institutes of Charak. Edited by Gangádhar Kabiráj. 2.
3. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. II. Part X. Edited by ditto. 3.
4. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. II. Part II. Edited by ditto. Treats of several skin diseases. 3.
5. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. II. Part XII. Edited by ditto. Treats of insanity, consumption, &c. 3.
6. Sárkaumudi: The Moonlight of the Essence. Edited by Chandra Kumár Bhattáchárya. A Sanskrit work on medicine. 1.

Miscellaneous.

First Edition.

1. Sangita-Darpana: The Mirror of Music. Edited by Raja Sourindra Mohun Tagore. The Sangit-Darpan is a Sanskrit work on music by Dámodar Misra. It is now reproduced with notes by the editor. 1.

Philosophy.

First Edition.

1. Bibliotheca Indica. New Series. No. 470. The Mimánsá Darsan. The Mimánsá Philosophy. Fasc. XVI. Edited by Mahes Chandra Nyáyaratna. 1.

2. Panchadasi: The Treatise in 15 Chapters. Edited by Jibánanda Bidyáságar. This is an authoritative treatise on the Vedanta Philosophy. The commentary of Rámkrishna accompanies the text. 3.

Poetry.

First Edition.

1. Dasaratha-krita Sanaischara-stotram: Hymn to Sani by Dasaratha. Author's name not given. A hymn taken from the Skanda Puran descriptive of the power and influence of the planet Saturn. 3.
2. Gita Gobinda. Edited by Jibánanda Bidyáságar. The well-known work of Jayadeb, with a commentary by the editor. 3.
3. Laghu Kábya Sangraha: A compilation of Easy Poems. Edited by Kali Prasád Tewári. In this little volume are collected moral and descriptive pieces from such poems as Bhramarástakam, Chátakáshtakam, Mohamudgár, &c. The poems are characterised by poetic beauty, sententiousness, and pointedness of expression. 4.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Ritusanhár: Of the Seasons. Edited by Jibánanda Bidyáságar. A celebrated poem by Kálidás, descriptive of the six Indian seasons. (Second.) 1.

Politics.

First Edition.

1. Sukranitisár: Principles of Polity by Sukráchárya. Edited by Jibánanda Bidyáságar. This is a celebrated work on Hindu polity. The civil administration, war, diplomacy, fortifications, &c., are the topics embraced by this treatise. The editor has put in a commentary of his own. 3.

Religion.—(Hindu.)

First Edition.

1. Agni Purán: One of the Eighteen Puráns. Edited by Jibánanda Bidyáságar. In this, as in other Puráns, the subjects treated are very various and numerous,—cosmogony, history, mythology theology, ritualism, politics, physiology, grammar, poetry, rhetoric, &c. 4.
2. Bibliotheca Indica. New Series. No. 475. Chaturbarga Chintámani. Vol. III. Part I. Fasc. II. Edited by Jogeswar Smritiratna. A Hindu ritualistic work. 2.
3. Ditto. Ditto. No. 481. Ditto. By Hemádri. Vol. III. Part I. Fasc. III. By ditto. Treats of Sradhs of various kinds. 3.

4. Bibliotheca Indica. New Series. No. 174. The Srauta Sutra of Apastamba. Fasc. III. Edited by Dr. Richard Garbe. Treats of Vedic ritual. 2.
5. Ditto. Ditto. No. 479. Ditto. Fasc. IV. Ditto. Ditto. 3.
6. Ditto. Ditto. No. 476. The Vayu Purán. Vol. II. Fasc. II. Edited by Dr. Rájendra Lála Mitra. 2.
7. Brihat Nitya-Karma Paddyati: Complete Procedure for the Performance of Daily Religious and Purificatory Duties. Compiled by Rajanikanta Banerji. Consists principally of hymns to different Hindu deities. Some of these hymns are very popular and learnt by rote by most orthodox Hindus. 3.
8. Chandi: The Goddess Chandi. Edited by Gopál Chandra Chakrabarti. The Chandi contains an account of the exploits of the goddess Durgá, and it is the firm belief of the people of this country that its recital is particularly efficacious in averting danger of all kinds. The Chandi forms a part of the Markandeya Purán. Published in the form of a native puthi or MS. 4.
9. Mahábháratam. Part I. Published by Pratáb Chandra Ráya. A reprint of the Mahábhárat in the Devanágri character. This part contains a portion of the first book. 2.
10. Ditto. Part II. Edited by ditto. The Adi Parba is continued. 3.
11. Ditto. Part IV. Ditto. 4.
12. Mahábhárat Anusásan Parba. Author's name not given. 2.
13. Monu Sanhitá: Institutes of Manu. Part IX. Edited by Gangádhar Kabiráj. Treats of purificatory ceremonies and the duties of anchorites. 2.
14. Ditto. Ditto. Part X. Ditto. The chapter on the duties of anchorites is finished and that on the duties of kings is taken up. 2.
15. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. Part XI. By Gangádhar Ráya. The eighth chapter of Manu, treating of the duties of kings, the administration of justice, the law of evidence, &c., is taken up in this part. 3.
16. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. Part XII. By Gangádhar Ráya. The eighth chapter is finished, and the ninth chapter, dealing with the subject of inheritance, is taken up in this part. 3.
17. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. Part I. Ditto. The ninth chapter is continued. 3.
18. Rámáyan Lankákánda: The War Canto of the Rámáyan. Author's name not given. Reproduced from Válmiki. 2.
19. Rámáyan Uttar Kándam: The Posterior Book of the Rámáyan. Edited by Brajendra Kumár Bidyáratna. 4.
20. Tattwa-dipa: The Lamp of Truth. Part I. Edited by Ambiká Datta Vyás. The Tattwa-dipa is stated to be a work by Ballab-

hácharya, purporting to show that Krishna and Brahma or the Supreme Soul are one and the same. The work is of great authority among the Baisnabs. 4.

Other Editions.

1. Bhagbatgitá: The Divine Song. Edited by Nritya Lal Sil. The Bhagbatgitá contains the celebrated dialogue on Hindu philosophy and religion between Krishna and Arjun during the war of the Mahábhárat. (Second.) 2.
2. Nitya Karma: Daily Religious Duties. Author's name not given. Describes how the daily religious routine of a Hindu should be performed. (Second.) 2.
3. Vishnu Sahasranám: The Thousand Names of Vishnu. Edited by Bhágirathi Dás. An old orthodox work reproduced in the Uriyá character. (Not given.) 1.

PART XII.—SANTALI.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

RELIGION.—[*Non-Educational.*]

(CHRISTIAN.)

First Edition.

1. Sari Brinti: Scripture History. By John Chaudry. "In popular narrative form for the use of preachers to the heathen." 3.

SECTION II.—TRANSLATIONS.

First Edition.

1. Dhorom Puthi: Religious Book. Part I. By Rev. F. F. Cole. "The Old Testament." 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Mattie Olakat: The Gospel of St. Matthew. By Rev. J. Brown. (Third.) 3.

PART XIII.—URAN.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

RELIGION.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Dharma Puthintá: Religious Book. By Rev. F. Hahn. 2.
2. Ditto: Ditto. Ditto. 2.

PART XIV.—URDU.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.—(*Primer.*)

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Tahijji Nezami Nan Izad: A new Spelling-book entitled Tahijji Nezami. By Munshi Mir Mudad Ali. This is a Persian primer written in Urdu. The book is named after a near relative of the author, named Nezami. 2.

POETRY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Intikhab e Mehr: Sections of Mehr. Compiled by Mohummad Ismail. A collection of small poems composed by a number of living poets in the North-Western Provinces, among whom the compiler is one. 3.
2. Khumsat-un-nujebá: Five Good Personages. By Syud Furzund Ahmud. Contains poems praising Mohummad, Fatima, Ali, Hossein, and Hussan. 4.

RELIGION.—(MUSALMAN.)

First Edition.

1. Hadiyur-uz Zayerun: Present for Pilgrims. By Hakim Syud Reza. Contains a description of the acts which Shiah Musulmans are required to perform in connection with the Mohurrum festival, and during the space of 30 days after its celebration. 4.

SECTION II.—TRANSLATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Tahareeq: Essays. Translated by Munshi Hossein Ali. Contains a translation of certain portions of Smiles' Self-help. 1.

PART XV.—URIYA.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

DRAMA.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Kánchi Káveri Natak; or, A Drama describing the Story of Padmábati. By Rámsankar Ráya. The story of the war which was

fought by the Rajah of Puri for the hand of Padmábati, the beautiful daughter of the Rajah of Kánchinagar or Conjeveram, and in which the god Jagannath fought on the side of the Rajah of Puri and the god Ganesh on that of the Chief of Kánchinagar is related in Stirling's History of Orissa. This story is given in the form of a dialogue in the work under notice. The author says that this is the first drama published in Uriya. 3.

GEOGRAPHY.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bhugol Sár: Elements of Geography. By Kumár Baikuntha Náth De. A very elementary work. 2.
2. Adarsha Prasnábali: Model Questions. By Bholánáth De and two others. Questions on political and physical geography with answers. 4.

Other Editions.

1. Saral Bhugol: Easy work on Geography. By Dwáraká Náth Chakrabarti. (Fifth.) 1.
2. Geography of Orissa. By Dwáraka Náth Chakrabarti. A detailed geography of Orissa altered and enlarged in this edition. (Second.) 2.

LANGUAGE.—[*Educational.*]

1.—PRIMER.

Other Editions.

1. Bála Bodhini: The Infant Instructor. By Chaturbhuj Patnáyak and Dwáraká Náth Dás. An alphabetical primer. (Third.) 3.
2. Saral Barnaparichaya: Easy Alphabetical Primer. By Kumár Baikuntha Náth De. (Second.) 4.
3. Sikshá-Manjari: Blossom of Instruction. Part I. By Balarám De. An alphabetical primer forming the first part of the páthsálá course. (Fifth.) 1.
4. Ditto: Ditto. Part II. Ditto. This is the second part of the páthsálá course. (Fourth.) 1.

2.—READER.

First Edition.

1. Krishi-Páth: Lessons on Agriculture. By Gobinda Rath. Easy lessons explaining the different agricultural processes required for growing paddy of various kinds, wheat, mustard, potato, sugarcane, ginger, turmeric, chillies, black pepper, culinary roots and vegetables, &c. The manner of preparing grafts and different kinds of manure is also explained. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Sikshá-Manjari: Blossom of Instruction. Part III. By Balarám De. Didactic lessons, small poems, accounts, and form of letters, bonds, &c. This is the third part of the páthsálá course. (Fourth.) 1.
2. Bodhánkur: Rudiments of Knowledge. By Kapileswar Bidyábhusan. A work of the nature of Bidyáságar's Bodhodaya, compiled from various English works. (Seventh.) 1.

LAW.

First Edition.

1. Salt Manual of 1880. Author's name not given. "Published by order of the Government." 1.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Dalil Sangraha: A Compilation of Deeds. By Kumár Baikuntha Náth De. A collection of specimen deeds for use in schools as well as for the benefit of business-men who will thus be enabled to dispense with the services of extortionate mukhtars and other professional men. 2.

MEDICINE.—(NATIVE.)

First Edition.

1. Modakárnaba: A Treatise on Drugs. By Madhusudan Datta. Gives recipes for the preparation of a class of drugs called modak or large pills of a somewhat loose consistency. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1. Bhajan Málá: Hymns and Prayers. By Chaturbhuj Pátnáyak. Hymns, prayers, and songs expressive of the feelings of a religious man. 3.
2. Bidhabá Bibáha Uddipaka: A work written in support of Widow Marriage. By Gobinda Rath. It is the object of the writer in this treatise to show the justice and necessity of the institution of widow-marriage among Hindus, and to recommend it to high caste Uriyás. In Orissa, widow-marriage prevails only among the lower castes. Written in verse. 4.
3. Sankirtan Paddhati: Sankirtan Procedure. By Kálipada Banerji. Songs in the style of Chandidas and others, descriptive of the loves, sports, and amusements of Krishna. 3.
4. Uriyá Almanac for 1882-83. By Sadásib Khariratna. 1.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Baisayik Dipiká : " Hand-book for a Man of Business." By Kálipada Banerji. Treats of zemindari affairs, such as how to measure fields, settle rents, make out chittas, prepare rent-rolls, keep records, receive accounts from the agents of zemindars, &c. 1.
2. Jamidári o Mahájani Sheristár Adarsa Prasnábali: Model questions relating to Zemindari and Mahájani office matters. By Dwáraká Náth Pálit. Measurement of lands, preparation of chittas, and other matters relating to landed estates in this country, and the method of keeping mahájani accounts, &c., are explained in a catechetical form. 4.

Other Editions.

1. Zamindari Sherista: The Zemindari Office. By Baikuntha Náth De. Gives rules and directions for preparing zemindari papers and keeping them in due order. (Third.) 1.
2. Sáhityádarsha Prasnábali: Model questions on Uriya Literature. By Bhubaneswar Datta. Explains in a catechistic method, or in the form of questions and answers, for the guidance of schoolmasters, how the different books and subjects which are taught to Uriya boys should be explained to them. (Second.) 3.

POETRY.

First Edition.

1. Jánakibichchhed Chautisa: Thirty-four Stanzas describing Separation from Sîta. By Jogendra Bakshi. Thirty-four stanzas descriptive of Rama's lament for his wife after her abduction by Rábana. 3.
2. Swámi Parigraha: Acceptance of a Husband or Owner. By Sádhucharan Banerji. A poem in which Banki, one of the Gurjat mehals in Orissa, recently annexed to the regulation district of Cuttack, is represented as a woman who gives assurances of happiness and prosperity under the new arrangement to her children, the residents of the mehal, who seem to apprehend that they will be henceforth oppressed by numerous taxes and harassed by constant changes. She recites the whole of her past history from the early Aryan times, and says that by being annexed to Cuttack she has, as it were, got England for her new husband. She exhorts the Queen-Empress and Lord Ripon to make her children happy. Although full of congratulatory sentiments, the

poem evinces a carefully concealed and secretly cherished feeling of uneasiness and apprehension. This is perhaps the only poem yet written in Uriya in the manner, style, and spirit of the best living lyric poets of Bengal. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Báchau-tisá o Napoigit: Thirty-four Stanzas and Songs relating to Krishna. By Lokanáth Páni. In the thirty-four stanzas Judhisthir is represented as describing the character of the Kali Yuga to one of his brothers, whilst in the Napoigit are described some of Krishna's early sports, in which Rádhá and the shepherd boys figure prominently. (Second.) 1.
2. Kapat Páshá: Deceitful Game of Dice. By Bhagabut Dás. Contains a description of the game of dice which proved so ruinous to the Pandabas. (Fifth.) 3.
3. Madhupa Chautisa: Thirty-four Stanzas about the Bees. By Jogendra Bakshi. Thirty-four stanzas containing a love message from the milkmaids of Brindaban to Krishna expressive of their impatience and mental agony at his departure to Mathura. (Second.) 3.
4. Manaranjan: The Delight of the Mind. By Gobinda Rath. Small poems on a variety of subjects, the god Jagannáth and his worship being the chief among them. (Fourth.) 3.

[*Educational.*]

Other Editions.

1. Sarala Kabitá: Easy Pooms. By Bholánáth De and Harish Chandra Sarkár. (Second.) 2.
2. Sishupáth: Lessons for Children. By Piyári Mohan Sen. Small poetical lessons descriptive of the Hindu gods and their incarnations, and inculcating the doctrine of the falsity of everything earthly. (Fifth.) 3.

RELIGION.—(HINDU.)

First Edition.

1. Gaur-Hari Janána: Prayer to Gaur-Hari. By Gangáprasád Chaudhuri. A hymn in praise of Chaitanya, who is believed by Baisnabs to have been the same as Krishna or Hari. Chaitanya's mission is described in this hymn. 4.
2. Kártik máhátma: The Sacredness of the Month of Kártik. By Mahádeb Dás. Describes the religious acts and ceremonies which Hindus are required to perform during the month of Kártik

(October and November), which is considered very sacred among them. The religious merit which accrues, and the temporal advantages which may be derived from the performance, are also described, and Pauránik stories are given by way of illustration. 4.

3. Lakshi Purán: Concerning the Goddess Lakshmi. By Gopál Pándá. Describes the praises of the Goddess of Fortune, the sort of households which she delights to visit, and the kind of women on whom she is disposed to bestow her favours. 3.
4. Srimadbhágabat. Part IV. By Kálipada Banerji. This is an Uriyá metrical version of Srimadbhágabat. The fourth book is finished in this Part. 3.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Arata Trán: The Deliverance of the Soul. By Dina Krishna Dás. Contains a hymn to Krishna or Vishnu, praying for mercy and deliverance of the soul. (Second.) 4.

SCIENCE.—(MATHEMATICAL.)

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Ankasár: Elements of Arithmetic. By Dwáraká Náth Dás. The Bengali multiplication table, the ordinary páthsálá calculation tables, tables of some of the weights and measures, &c. 4.
2. Pátiganit: Arithmetic. By Gobinda Rath. The four fundamental rules, with solutions and questions for exercise, the multiplication tables, weights and measures, &c. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Adarsa Prasnábali: Model Questions. Part I. By Rádhá Náth Ráya. Model questions on mental arithmetic. (Fourth.) 2.
2. Kshetra-tattwa: Geometry. By Rádhánáth Ráya and Shibnáráyan Náyak. The first book with problems for exercise. (Third.) 1.
3. Kshetra-tattwara Prasnottar: Geometrical Problems with Solutions. Part I. By Chaturbhuj Pátnáyak. (Second.) 4.
4. Prathamánka: The First Work on Arithmetic. By Ramánáth Dás. Weights and measures, the multiplication table, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, both simple and compound, and the rule-of-three. (Second.) 4.

SCIENCE.—(NATURAL.)

[*Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Swásthya Rakshá: Preservation of Health. By Umaprasad De. An improved edition of a sanitary primer, compiled from some

English and Bengali works on medical science, and embodying rules given in Sanskrit systems of medicine. (Second.) 1.

SECTION II.—REPUBLICATIONS.

POETRY.—[*Non-Educational.*]

Other than the first Edition.

1. Rasapanchak: A work on Rasas. By Upendra Bhanja. Edited by Gauri Sankar Ráya. A poetical work descriptive of the nine sentiments which form the subject of Hindu poetry, and of the characteristics of heroes and heroines, and other matter comprised in the branch of learning called Alankár. (Third.) 3.

SECTION III.—TRANSLATIONS.

LANGUAGE.—(READER.)

[*Educational.*]

Other Editions.

1. Chárupáth: Entertaining Lessons. Part I. Translated by Bichand Pátnáyak. "Entertaining lessons in science and literature translated from the Bengali work of Babu Akshaya Kumár Datta." (Fourth.) 2.
2. Ditto: Ditto Part II. Ditto. This is a translation of Babu Akshaya Kumár Datta's Bengali reader entitled Chárupáth. Part II. (Second.) 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Educational.*]

Other than the First Edition.

1. Bastubichár: Lessons on Things. Translated by Gadádhar Tripáti. "Translated from the Bengali of Pandit Rámgati Nyáyaratna." (Second.) 1.

POETRY.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Nitipadya: Moral Poems. Translated by Rudra Náráyan Pátnáyak. This is an Uriya version of a small poetical reader in Bengali, entitled Nitipadya, by Babu Ishán Chandra Basu. 1.

SCIENCE.—(NATURAL.)

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Prathampáth Swásthya Rakshá: Sanitary Primer. Translated by Bhagabati Charan Chaterji. This is an Uriya translation of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer. 1.

Other Editions.

1. Bijnán Sutra: Scientific Primer. Translated by Bhubaneswar Datta. This is an Uriya translation of a work on physical science in Bengali by Babu Mahendranáth Bhattacharya, M.A., entitled Padártha Darsana. Part I. (Second.) 1.
2. Sanitary Primer by J. M. Cunningham, M.D. This is Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer in Uriyá, published by authority of the Government. (Second.) 2.

BI-LINGUALS.

PART I.—ARABIC AND MUSULMANI-BENGALI.

SECTION 1.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

RELIGION.—(MUSULMAN.)

[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Dowaye Gunzal Arush: The Heavenly Treasury. By Mahammud Khater. Gives different names of God, and states what diseases may be cured by reciting those names. 2.

PART II.—BENGALI AND ENGLISH.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.—[*Non-Educational.*]

1.—DICTIONARY.

First Edition.

1. A Dictionary in Bengali and English. By Gopál Chandra Mitra. 1.
2. A Pronouncing, Etymological, and Pictorial Dictionary of the English and the Bengali Languages. No. 20. By Trailokya Náth Barát. 1.
3. Ditto. No. 21. Ditto. 1.
4. Ditto. No. 22. Ditto. 2.
5. Ditto. No. 23. By Lakshmi Náráyan Mallik. 2.
6. Ditto. No. 24. By Trailokya Náth Barát. 3.
7. Ditto. No. 25. Ditto. 3.
8. Ditto. No. 26. Ditto. 3.
9. Ditto. No. 27. By Lakshmi Náráyan Mallik. 4.
10. Ditto. No. 28. Ditto. 4.

11. Cheap Illustrated English-Bengali and English Dictionary. By Durgá Charan Banerji. The author's object is to supply "the want of an English dictionary, with Bengali and English meanings, of pocket size, and cheap as those published in England." He states, moreover, that dictionaries of this kind already existing are not "up to the mark," nor are they "so full or complete as it is desirable they should be." 2.

2.—GENERAL.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. A Collection of Short and Simple Sentences in Bengali rendered into English. By Manmath Náth Mukerji. Intended to be an aid to the study of English by Bengali boys. 2.
2. A Companion to Young Boys. Part I. By Dwáraká Nath Mukharji. English words relating to different classes of objects with their Bengali meanings, the different meanings of English adverbs and prepositions explained in Bengali and illustrated with examples. 4.
3. An Easy Method of learning English. Second Book. By Mahendra Náth Bhattáchárya, M.A. The author says that his primer differs from those already in use in Bengal in this, that, whereas the latter only aim at teaching boys how to read and write, the former aims at teaching them the English language. "The object of the series of primers, of which this forms the second book," says he, "is to present to the student an easy method of learning the English language." 2.
4. Hints on the Pronunciation of Bengali. By S. J. Hill. Directions are given in English for pronouncing Bengali vowels and consonants, the sounds of vowels when combined with consonants, and the sounds of consonants, when combined with each other. 4.

Other than the First Edition.

1. A Vocabulary in English and Bengali. By Benimádhab Bhattáchárya. English words classified with reference to the different subjects to which they relate with their Bengali meanings and their pronunciation expressed in Bengali letters. "Specially intended for beginners to acquire a knowledge of the common expressions in English." 3.

3.—GRAMMAR.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Elements of English Grammar. By Gopál Chunder Banerji. "Elements of English Grammar with occasional Bengali explanations, for the use of native children." 1.

2. The Child's Guide to Grammar. By Umá Churn Bardhan. "Designed for the little boys of the entrance and the minor schools." 2.
3. The Child's own Grammar. By Sitá Náth Datta. This is an elementary English Grammar explained in Bengali. 2.
4. Student's English Grammar in Bengali. By Mathuránáth Barma. The author says in the preface,—"In pursuance of the minute of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the effect that candidates for the middle English scholarship examination should be taught English Grammar through the medium of the Indian vernaculars, a few works on English grammar have been published in Bengali. The present work is intended mainly for those who are studying for the middle English scholarship examination." The author has principally followed Mr. Bain's plan, which he has supplemented and modified with the views of other eminent grammarians. 4.

4.—KEY.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Key to the English Reader. No. 1. By Dwáraká Náth Pal. "Revised edition of 1882." 1.

Other Editions.

1. Key to Royal Reader. No. II. By Purna Chunder Chakrabarti. Gives the meanings of the words and their parts of speech. (Third.) 2.
2. The Boy's Book. By Ananda Mohun Datta. (Fourth.) 2.

5.—PRIMER.—[*Educational.*]

1. An Easy Method of Learning English. By Mahendra Nath Bhattáchárya. The author thinks that the English primers in use in this country do not differ much from the English primers used by English children, and the consequence is that Bengali children, to whom English is a foreign language, have now to devote more time to learn that language than they should require if provided with primers prepared specially with the view of enabling them to master a foreign language. The object of the series of primers, of which this forms the first book, is to present to the student an easy method of learning the English language. 1.
2. Pratham Bángálá Path: First Bengali Reader. Part I. By Rádhá Bullabh Das. "The object of the author in publishing this little work is to simplify the study of Bengali for European students." This part contains the vowels and consonants, and their combinations. 2.

3. Victoria Primer. By Sashibhusan Bhâduri. "This primer is intended to help beginners to learn English with some facility. For this purpose the meaning of every word and of certain sentences has been given in Bengali, and the sounds of vowels and dipthongs have been so indicated as to lead to a tolerably correct pronunciation of words." 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Sankhyá-lipi-jnánámrita: Instruction in Arithmetic and Letter-writing. By Jaya Gopál Dás. 4.

RELIGION.—BRAHMO.

First Edition.

1. The Yearly Theistic Record. Edited by Durgádás Ráya. This is a Dacca publication containing essays on subjects of religious interest, report on Brahmo missionary works, &c. The present publication relates to the year 1881-82, and contains, among other papers, one in which the leading features of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen's New Dispensation, and the points on which that dispensation, differs from previous dispensations, are explained. Accounts of branch Brahmo Samájes in Chittagong, Mymensingh, Noakholly, and other places, are given in Bengali. 4.

SECTION II.—TRANSLATION.

RELIGION.—[CHRISTIAN.]

[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. The words of the Living God. Translated by Rev. E. C. Johnson. Certain verses from the Bible with a Bengali translation. The sheet seems intended to be used as a placard. 3.

PART III.—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LANGUAGE.

1.—GRAMMAR.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Sabdarupa Sudhákar: Of Words. By Syámá Churn Kabiratna. "The rules of declining Sanskrit words in Bengali, for the use of higher class English schools." 1.

2. Trilinga Bodhakam: A Treatise on Genders. By Tárini Kántá Bidyáratna. A treatise on the Sanskrit genders compiled from standard Sanskrit words and intended for "the candidates for the Calcutta University Examinations." 3.

2.—KEY.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Sopán Sikshá: Instruction in Sopán. By Gangá Charan Vedántabágish. This is a key to a Sanskrit reader entitled Sopán. 1.
2. Rijubodhini: Key to Rijupáth. Part I. By Baikuntha Chandra Náth. The author says that he has prepared this key on a plan which will be better appreciated by readers of Rijupáth, Part I, than the plan of other existing keys to that work. The points to which he has paid particular attention are syntactical construction, sámases, cases, affixes of various kinds, translation into Bengali, &c. 4.

MEDICINE.—(NATIVE.)

[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Chiktsá Chakrasár: Cyclopædia of Medicine. Part I. By Dwáraká Náth Datta. This is a medical compilation based upon standard Sanskrit works on medicine such as Charak, Susruta, Sárangadhar, Bábhata, &c. 3.
2. Rasendra Chintámani: On the Preparation of Drugs. Edited by Umes Chandra Sen Gupta. Describes the process of preparing drugs and of administering them. 1.
3. Sarbabijayi Tantram: The Tantra which is victorious over everything. Edited by Thákurdás Bhattáchárya. A few extracts from the Tantras describing the treatment of certain diseases, and the manner in which men and women may be brought under one's influence for immoral purposes. 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Chikitsárnaba: Treatment of Diseases. Author's name not given. Most of the prescriptions collected in this volume are of an empirical nature, being such as are ordinarily used, though not found in medical works. But prescriptions for certain common diseases, such as fever and diarrhœa, according to the Hindu pharmacopœia, are also given. (Not given.) 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Barnabhed Dipiká: A work on Caste, Part I. By Rámdayál Bhattáchárya. Contains a metrical account of the origin and social status of the Jugi caste. The account is stated to be based upon one of the Puráns from which some extracts have been made in this pamphlet. The work concludes with a personal account of the author, also in verse. 3.
2. Laghu Bhárata. The smaller History of India. Vol. V, Part I. By Gobinda Chandra Bidyáratna. A work which contains, among other things, traditionary accounts of several royal and aristocratic families in Bengal, such as the Pál Rájáhs and the House of Pratápáditya of Jessore. 2.

RELIGION.—(HINDU.)

[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Brahma-satak: One Hundred Slokas concerning Brahma. By Gobinda Kánta Bidyábhusan. One hundred slokas from Sanskrit religious and philosophical works, explaining the nature of the Supreme Soul, the manner in which it manifests itself, the nature and destination of the human soul, the mode in which the predominance of man's spiritual nature can be established, &c. 3.
2. Sarbánanda Tarangini: An account of Sarbánanda. By Purna Chandra Dás. Contains an account of the success of a man in certain forms of Tantric yog or meditation, whereby he was enabled to acquire supernatural powers and privileges. The account of the yog which was performed by Sarbánanda, and of the manner in which the goddess Káli appeared before him and granted his prayer, closely resemble the popular account of the yog which the poet Sriharsa is said to have gone through. 3.
3. Sri Gauránga tattwa Jnán: Spiritual Truth concerning Chaitanya. By Tárak Brahma Kathak Churámani. Small poems and songs expressive of faith in Brahma and Chaitanya. The author's sympathy with Baisnabism seems strong. His songs are set to the popular tunes of Rámprasád Sen and other celebrated song-makers. 3.
4. Stabakusumánjali: An Offering of Hymns. By Rákháldás Mukharji. Hymns and prayers to Durgá. 1.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Shibalinga Pujana-bidhi: Procedure for the Worship of the Lingam. By Káliprasád Chaudhuri. This is an enlarged edition of a work

consisting of extracts from the Puráns and Tantras describing the procedure which requires to be observed in the worship of the Lingam by different castes and classes of persons and for different purposes. (Second.) 3.

SECTION II.—REPUBLICATIONS.

LANGUAGE.—GRAMMAR.—[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Kaláp Byákaran: The Grammar entitled Kaláp. Part I. By Nabakumár Tarkapanchánan. The Kaláp is a standard work on Sanskrit grammar. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Other Editions.

1. Jyotish-sár-Sangraha: A compilation of important Astrological Rules. Edited by Rám Chandra Bidyábágish. This is an old work consisting of Hindu astrological rules bearing on matters of great practical interest to the people of this country, such as the making of houses, determining auspicious moments for marriage, important journeys, the first rice ceremony, &c. 4.
2. Sarbajna-Jnán Manjari: Blossom of Complete Knowledge. Edited by Nanda Kumár Datta. A well-known work on fortune-telling, consisting of three different treatises entitled Hanumán Charitra, Kák Charitra, and Spandan Charitra. The first is based upon astrological rules, the second foretells events as they are indicated by different sounds made by crows in different directions, and the third makes forecasts of events according to the motion or quivering of different parts of the human body. (Not given.) 4.
3. Ditto: Ditto. Ditto. The well-known system of fortune-telling called Hanumán Charitra. (Seventh.) 3.

RELIGION.—(HINDU.)

First Edition.

1. Brihat Páshanda-dalan: The Crushing of the Infidel. By Birbhadra Goswámi. An old work in which the nature of Baisnabism in its religious and social aspect is explained, and the relation which ought to exist between a Baisnab guru, or spiritual instructor, and his disciple is stated. 3.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Nitya Karma Paddhati: Procedure for the Performances of Daily Religious Duties. Author's name not given. Often noticed. (Twelfth). 2.

SECTION III.—TRANSLATIONS.

DRAMA.— [*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bidagdha Mádhaba: The Amorously-inclined Mádhab. Part I. Edited by Rámnaráyan Bidyáratna. The Bidagdha Mádhab is a drama by Rupa Goswámi descriptive of Krishna as the lover of Rádhá and the milkmaids. 1.
2. Ditto: Ditto Part II. Ditto. The work is finished in this Part. 1.
3. Jagannáth Ballabh Nátakam: A Drama relating to Krishna. Translated by Rámnaráyan Bidyáratna. This is not a drama strictly so called. It consists of accounts of Krishna's love with Rádhá in the form of a dramatic dialogue. The dialogue is interspersed with songs in the style of Jayadeb. 4.
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6. Ditto: Ditto. No. 3. Ditto. Ditto. 2.
7. Ditto: Ditto. No. 4. Ditto. Ditto. 2.
8. Lalita-Mádhaba Nátakam: Drama describing the loves of Krishna. By Rupa Goswámi. No. 5. Edited by Rámnaráyan Bidyáratna. A drama in which the adventures of Krishna, and chiefly his loves with Rádhá and sports with the milkmaids are described. The original text is given with a Sanskrit Commentary and a Bengali translation. A work of great Baisnab interest. 2.
9. Ditto: Ditto. No. 6. Ditto. A work of great Baisnab interest. 3.
10. Ditto: Ditto. No. 7. Ditto. Ditto. 3.
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13. Ditto: Ditto. No. 10. Ditto. Ditto. 3.
14. Ditto: Ditto. No. 11. Ditto. Ditto. 4.
15. Ditto: Ditto. No. 12. Ditto. Ditto. 4.

LANGUAGE.—(DICTIONARY.)

Other than the First Edition.

1. Amarártha Chandriká: The Moonlight of Meaning of Words given by Amar Sinha. Edited by Gopináth Sil. The celebrated dic-

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MEDICINE.—(NATIVE.)

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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3. Ditto: Ditto. Part III. Ditto. The second book is continued. 3.

4. Adhyátma Yámáyan: The Rámáyan in a spiritual form. Part IV. Edited by Káshináth Bhattáchárya. The third book is taken up in this number. 3.
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7. Astádas Puránam; Garura Purán: The Eighteen Puráns; The Garura Purán. Part I. By Rasik Mohan Chatterji. The editor proposes to bring out the Puráns with a Bengali translation. The Garura Purán is taken up first. 2.
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11. Ditto: Ditto. No. 3. Ditto. Ditto. 2.
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13. Ditto: Ditto. No. 5. Ditto. Ditto. 3.
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47. Ditto: Ditto. No. 103. Ditto. 3.
48. Ditto: Ditto. No. 104. Ditto. 4.
49. Ditto: Ditto. No. 105. Ditto. 4.
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55. Ditto: Ditto. No. 7. Goes on with the second book of Rámáyan. 2.
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85. Yajur Vedyia Isá, Sám Vediya KenaU panishad: Two Upanishads. By Mahesh Chandra Pál. The Isá Upanishad belongs to the Yajur and the Kena to the Samveda. 3.

Other Editions.

1. Mahábhárat and Matsya Puran. By Káli Prasanna Bhattáchárya. Portions of both the works with translations. (Third.) 4.

2. Purán Prachár: Promulgation of Pauranic Knowledge. Author's name not given. Contains portion of the Matsya Purán, the Márkandeya Purán, and the Rámáyan with Bengali translations. (Third.) 4.

3. Srimadbhagabadgitá: The Divine Song. Edited by Ananda Chandra Vedántabágish. The celebrated Bhagabadgitá, with the commentary of Anandagiri and a Bengali translation by the editor. (Second.) 2.

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SECTION II.—TRANSLATIONS.

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2. Ditto. Ditto. No. 482. Ditto. Fasc. III. By ditto.

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SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

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1. Huddi-e-Yusufi: Yusuf's Present. Author's name not given. Poems in Bengali, English, and Urdu, praising Lord Ripon for appointing Mr. Justice Mitter as Officiating Chief Justice and congratulating the Judge on his appointment. The book is so named probably because the poems collected in it were read at a congratulatory meeting of Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen called by the Honourable Mohamed Yusuf at his residence. 4.

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First Edition.

1 to 4. Bángálá Law Riporta: Law Reports in Bengali. A monthly paper. Vol. I. Nos. 5 to 8. Edited by Shyámá Kántá Ráya and two others. 1.

5 to 7. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 9 to 11. Edited by ditto. 2.

8 to 11. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. I. No. 12. Vol. II. Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by ditto. 3.

12. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. II. No. 4. Edited by ditto. 4.

13. Bángála Law Riporta: Bengal Law Reports. Vol. I. No. 1. Editor's name not given. 2.

Medicine.—(European.)

First Edition.

1. Bhisak: The Physician. A monthly journal. Vol. I. Nos. 8 and 9 (together). Edited by Durga Dás Ráya. 1.

2 & 3. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 10 and 11. Edited by Rám Prasád De. 2.

4 to 7. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. I. No. 12. Vol. II. Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by Durgá Das Ráya. 3.

8 & 9. Homiopethik Prachárak: The Homœopathic Propagator. A monthly paper. Vol. I. Nos. 3 and 4. Edited by Bipin Bihári Bandyopádhyáya. 1.

10. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. I. No. 5. Edited by ditto. 2.

11 & 12. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 6 and 7. Edited by ditto. 3.

Miscellaneous.

First Edition.

1 & 2. Abakás: Leisure. A monthly paper. Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Jogendra Náth Chatterji. Contains only tales and novels. 1.

3. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. I. No. 3. 3.

4 to 6. Acharya: The Teacher. A monthly paper. Vol. I. Nos. 2 to 4. Edited by Upendra Náth Bhattáchárya. 1.

7 & 8. Acharya : The Teacher. A monthly paper. Vol. I. Nos. 5 and 6. Edited by Upendra Náth Bhattáchárya. 2.

9 to 11. Adarani. A monthly paper. Vol. II. Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by Tarák Náth Biswás. 1.

12 & 13. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 4 and 5. Edited by ditto. 2.

14 & 15. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 6 and 7. Ditto. 3.

16 to 19. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 8 to 11. Ditto. 4.

20 to 22. Arya Darsan. A monthly paper. Vol. VII. Nos. 2 (3 and 4 together) and 5. Edited by Jogendra Náth Bidyábhusan. This is a first class periodical. 1.

23 & 24. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. VII. Nos. 6 and 7 (together) and 8 and 9 (together). Edited by ditto. 3.

25 & 26. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. VII. Nos. 10 and 11 (together) and 12. Edited by ditto. 4.

27. Atithi. A monthly Journal. Vol. I. No. 1. Edited by Jnánábharán Mukharji. A new periodical which will deal with social questions more largely than any other Bengali periodical now existing. 1.

28 to 31. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 2 and 3 (together) to 6. Edited by Ráya and friends and Jnánábharan Mukharji. 3.

32 and 33. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 7 and 8. Edited by ditto. 4.

34 to 36. Bámábodhini Patriká. A monthly paper. Nos. 204 to 206. Edited by Umesh Chandra Datta. A monthly paper for the instruction of women. 1.

37 & 38. Ditto. Ditto. Nos. 207 and 208. Edited by ditto. 2.

39 to 41. Ditto. Ditto. Nos. 209 to 211. Ditto. 3.

42 to 44. Ditto. Ditto. Nos. 212 to 214. Ditto. 4.

45 & 46. Bándhab: The Friend. A monthly paper. Vol. VI. Nos. 7 and 8 (together) and 9. Edited by Káli Prasanna Ghosh. A first class periodical. 1.

47 & 48. Ditto: Ditto. Ditto. Vol. VI. Nos. 10 and 11 (together) and 12. By ditto. 2.

49. Ditto: Ditto. Ditto. Vol. VII. No. 1. By ditto. 3.

50 & 51. Ditto: Ditto. Ditto. Vol. VII. Nos. 2 and 3. By ditto. 4.

52 to 65. Banga Bandhu : The Friend of Bengal. A fortnightly journal. Vol. XIII. Nos. 1 to 4. By Durga Náth Ráya. 2.

56 to 61. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. XIII. Nos. 5 to 10. By ditto. 3.

62 to 65. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. XIII. Nos. 11 to 14. By ditto. 4.

66 to 68. Ditto: A monthly paper. Vol. I. Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by Rev. B. C. Ghosh. 4.

69. Banga-Bilap: The Lament of Bengal. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 2. By Káshináth Chaudhuri. 2.

70. Banga-Biláp : The Lament of Bengal. A monthly paper. Vol. II. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 (together). By Káshináth Chaudhuri 3.
71 to 73. Banga-Darsan. A monthly paper. Nos. 87 to 89. By Sanjib Chandra Chatterji. A first class journal. 1.
74 & 75. Ditto. Ditto. Nos. 90 and 91. By ditto. 2.
76 & 77. Ditto. Ditto. Nos. 92 and 93. By ditto. 3.
78 to 81. Ditto. Ditto. Nos. 94 to 97. 4.
82. Banga-Surhid : The Friend of Bengal. A monthly paper. Vol. I No. 2. Edited by Aghor Náth Chatterji. 1.
83 to 85. Bhárati. A monthly paper. Vol. V. Nos. 8 to 10. By Dwijendra Náth Tágore. A first class periodical. 1.
86 to 88. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. V. Nos. 11 and 12 and Vol. VI. No. 1. By ditto. 2.
89 to 91. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. VI. Nos. 2 to 4. By ditto. 3.
92 & 93. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. VI. Nos. 5, 6, and 7 (together). By ditto. 4.
94. Bhárat-Surhid : The Friend of India. A monthly paper. Vol. II. No. 5. By Ambiká Charan Ráya. 1.
95. Ditto : Ditto. Vol. II. No. 6. By ditto. 2.
96 to 101. Bidrupa. A weekly paper. Vol. I. Nos. 1 to 6. Edited by Káliprasád Chatterji. 4.
102 to 105. Bijnán Darpan : Miror of Philosophy. A monthly paper. Vol. I. Nos. 1 to 4. Edited by Prán-ánanda Kabbibhusan. 3.
106. Ditto : Ditto. Vol. I. No. 5. Edited by ditto. 4.
107. Biná : The Lute. A monthly paper. Vol. III. Nos. 5 and 6 (together). Edited by Rájkrishna Ráya. Consists chiefly of poems on a variety of subjects. 3.
108. Bisa-bairi : The Enemy of Poision. A monthly paper. Nos. 8 and 9 (together). By Priya Náth Mallik. A temperance journal. 1.
109. Ditto : Ditto. Nos. 10 and 11 (together). Edited by ditto. 2.
110 & 111. Ditto : Ditto. Ditto. Vol. III. Nos. 4 and 5. Edited by ditto. 3.
112 & 113. Ditto : Ditto. Ditto. Vol. III. Nos. 6 and 7. Edited by ditto. 4.
114. Biswabandhu : The Friend of the Universe. A monthly paper. No. 9. By Kishorilál Ráya. This little periodical gives preference to subjects of a philosophical nature and endeavours to explain Hindu mythology in the rational method. 2.
115. Ditto : Ditto. Ditto. No. 10. By ditto. 3.
116. Ditto : Ditto. Ditto. No. 11. Ditto. 3.
117. Ditto : Ditto. Ditto. No. 12. Edited by ditto. 4.
118. Biswási : The Believer. Vol. I. Nos. 7 and 8 (together). Edited by Nagendra Chandra Mitra. 3.

119. Chittaranjini: The Delight of the Mind. A two-monthly paper. Part II. Edited by Ráj Rájendra Chandra. 3.
120. Darpan: The Mirror. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 1. Editor's name not given. 2.
121. Ditto: Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. No. 2. Edited by members of the Commillah Surhid Samáj. 3.
122. Ditto: Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. No. 3. Ditto. 4.
123. Dilli-ká Láddu: The Sugar Ball of Delhi. Vol. I. No. 1. Edited by Shashibhushan Mukharji. 4.
124. Gopál-Bhánr: "The New and Delightful Punch." A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 1. Edited by Kishanlál Barman. 2.
125. Ditto: Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. No. 2. Edited by ditto. 3.
126 & 127. Ditto: Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 3 4. Edited by ditto. 4.
128. Hindu Darsan. A monthly paper. Vol. II. No. 1. Edited by Bidhubushan Mittra. 1.
129. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 2 and 3 (together). Edited by ditto. 2.
130 & 131. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 4 and 5 (together) and Nos. 6 and 7 (together). Edited by ditto. 3.
132 to 134. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 8, 9, and 10 (together) and 11. Edited by ditto. 4.
135 to 140. Kalpadruma. A monthly paper. Vol. III. Nos. 11 and 12. Vol. IV. Nos. 1 to 4. Edited by Dwárká Náth Bidyábhushan. 1.
141 to 147. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. IV. Nos. 5 to 11. Edited by ditto. 3.
148. Kalpalatá. A monthly paper. Vol. II. No. 1. Edited by Tárak Chandra Ganguli. 3.
149. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. No. 2. Edited by ditto. 3.
150. Ditto. Ditto. Nos. 3 and 4 (together). Edited by ditto. 4.
151. Kalpaná: Fancy. A monthly paper. Vol. II. Nos. 2 and 3 (together). By Haridás Banerji. 1.
152. Ditto: Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. No. 4. By ditto. 1.
153. Ditto: Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 5 and 6 (together). Edited by ditto. 3.
154 & 155. Ditto: Ditto. Ditto. Vol II. Nos. 7 and 8. Edited by ditto. 4.
156 to 158. Khristiyá Mahila: The Christian Women. A monthly paper. Vol. I. Nos. 10 to 12. Edited by Miss Kámini Sil. Consists of easy female compositions in prose and verse. 1.
159 & 160. Ditto: Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by ditto. 2.

161 to 163. Khristiyá Mahila: The Christain Women. A monthly paper. Vol. Nos. 10 to 12. Edited by Miss Kámini Sil. Consists of easy female compositions in prose and verse. 3.

164. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. II. No. 6. Edited by ditto. 4.

165. Krishi-tattwa. A monthly journal of agriculture. Vol. III. Nos. 11 and 12 (together). By Bipradás Mukharji. 1.

166. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. IV. No. 1. By ditto. 2.

167. Málá: Garland. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 1. Edited by Mákhamlál Datta. 4.

168 & 169. Másik Samálochak: The Monthly Reviewer. Vol. III. Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Srinath Goswámi. 2.

170 & 171. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. III. No. 3 and Nos. 4 and 5 (together). Edited by ditto. 3.

172. Nabin. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 1. Edited by Prasanna Kumár Guha. 3.

173. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. No. 2. Edited by ditto. 4.

174 & 175. Nalini: The Lotus. A monthly paper. Vol. II. Nos. 7 and 8 (together) and 9. Edited by Narendranáth Basu. 1.

176. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 10, 11, and 12 (together). Edited by ditto. 2.

177. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. III. No. 1. Edited by ditto. 3.

178. Ditto: Ditto. Vol. III. No. 2. Edited by ditto. 4.

179. Panchánand. A paper of uncertain issue. Vol. II. Nos. 5 and 6 (together). Edited by Indranáth Banerjee. A comic and satirical journal. 3.

180. Pariját. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. I. Editor's name not given. 2.

181 & 182. Prabáha. A monthly paper. Vol. I. Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Dámodar Mukharji. 2.

183 to 185. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 3 to 5. Edited by ditto. 3.

186. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. No. 6. Edited by ditto. 4.

187 & 188. Sadánanda. A monthly paper. Vol. I. Nos. 5 to 7. Edited by Haribar Nandi. A monthly comic and satirical journal, dull and coarse. 1.

189 to 191. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 8 to 10. Edited by ditto. 2.

192. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. No. 11. Edited by ditto. 3.

193 & 194. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. No. 12. Vol. II. No. 1. Edited by ditto. 4.

195. Sajjana Toshini: The entertainer of Virtuous Men. A monthly paper. Vol. I. Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 (together). Edited by Kedar Nath Datta. 1.

196 & 197. Samiran: The Wind. A monthly paper. Vol. II. Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Mákhamlál Datta. 3.

198. Shibadáyiká Patriká : The paper whose object is to do good. Edited by Kálináth Lahiri. This is an old paper, Jnána Dipiká, under a new name. It is issued for the purpose of expounding such political principles as the English rulers of this country should adopt in order to make their administration just, wise, and liberal. The political principles recommended to the British Government in India are mostly taken from Sanskrit works. 2.
199. Ditto : Ditto. Vol. I. No. 2. Edited by ditto. 3.
200 and 201. Ditto : A paper of uncertain issue. Vol. I. Nos. 4 and 5. Edited by ditto. 4.
202 & 203. Swadesh Sanskárak : The Reformer of the Country. A monthly paper. Vol. I. Nos. 1 and 3. Edited by Harimohan Ráya. 3.
204. Ditto : Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. No. 3. Edited by ditto. 4.
205. Upahár. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 3. Editor's name not given. 3.
206. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. No. 4. Edited by Rájendra Krishna Ghosh. 3.

Poetry.

First Edition.

1. Biná. A monthly paper. Vol. III. No. 4. Edited by Rájkrishna Ráya. Consists chiefly of poems on a variety of subjects. 2.

Religion.—1.—Brahmo.

First Edition.

1. Biswási : The Believer. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 4. By Nágendra Chandra Mitra. It seems to be the object of this periodical to explain the meaning and spirit of the new Brahma dispensation. 1.
2. Ditto : Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 5 and 6 (together). By ditto. 2.

2.—Christian.

First Edition.

1. Khristiya Bándhab : The Christian Friend. A monthly paper. Vol. III. No. 12. By Rev. J. W. Thomas. 1.
2. Ditto : Ditto. Ditto. Vol. IV. No. 1. By ditto. 1.
3. Ditto : Ditto. Ditto. Vol. IV. No. 2. By ditto. 1.
4. Ditto : Ditto. Ditto. Vol. IV. No. 3. By ditto. 1.
5 & 6. Ditto : Ditto. Ditto. Vol. IV. Nos. 4 and 5. Edited by ditto. 2.

7 to 9. Krishtia Bándhab: The Christain Friend. A monthly paper. Vol. IV. Nos. 6 to 8. By Rev. J. W. Thomas. 3.
10 to 12. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. IV. Nos. 9 to 11. By Rev. G. H. Rouse. 4.

3.—HINDU.

First Edition.

1. Pratibád: Disputation. Vol. I. No. 4. Edited by Annadá Prasád Mukharji. "Criticisms on the Bible, and arguments in favour of the Hindu doctrines, from the Hindu Missionary Society." 3.

Other than the First Edition.

1. Pratibád: Disputation. Vol. I. No. 1. Edited by Annadá Prasád Mukherji. "Criticisms on the Bible, and arguments in favour of the Hindu doctrines, from the Hindu Missionary Society." (Second.) 3.

PART II.—ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

LAW.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. The Indian Law Reports. A monthly journal. Vol. VIII. Part I. Edited by Prasanna Kumár Sen. 3.
2 to 6. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. VIII. Parts II to VI. Edited by ditto. 3.
7. The Law Review. A monthly law journal. Vol. II. Nos. 7 to 9 (together). Edited by N. N. Ghosh. 1.
8. The Legal Companion. The monthly law magazine and review. Vol. IX. Nos. 10 to 12 (together). Edited by P. C. Sen. 1.
9 & 10. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. X. Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by ditto. 1.
11. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. X. No. 3. Editor's name not given. 2.
12 & 13. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. X. No. 4. Vol. XI. No. 1. Edited by Prasanna Kumár Sen. 2.
14. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. XI. No. 6. Edited by ditto. 3.

MEDICINE.—(EUROPEAN.)

First Edition.

1 & 2. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine. A monthly journal. Vol. X. Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Mahendradlál Sarkár, M.D. 1.
3 & 4. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. X. Nos. 3 & 4. Edited by ditto. 2.
5 & 6. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. X. Nos. 5 & 6, Ditto. 3.
7 to 9. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. X. Nos. 7 to 9. Ditto. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. L. Part II. No. IV, 1881. By the Natural History Secretary. 1.
2. Ditto ditto. Vol. LI. Part I. No. 1, 1882. Edited by the Philological Secretary. 2.
3. Ditto ditto. Vol. LI. Part II. No. 1, 1882. Edited by the Natural History Secretary. 4.
4. Ditto ditto. Vol. LI. Part II. No. 2, 1882. Edited by the Philological Secretary. 4.
5. Progress. A monthly paper. Vol. 1. No. 1. Edited by F. Wyman. 2.

6 to 8. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 2 to 4. Edited by ditto. 3.

9 & 10. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 5 and 6. Edited by ditto.

11 to 14. The Bengal Magazine. A monthly paper. Nos. 111 to 114. Edited by Rev. Lálbihári De. 1.

15 & 16. Ditto. Ditto. Nos. 115 and 116 (together) and 117. Edited by ditto. 2.

17 to 19. Ditto. Ditto. Nos. 118 to 120. Edited by ditto. 3.

20 & 21. Ditto. Ditto. Nos. 121 and 122. Ditto. 4.

22 to 24. The Calcutta Fortnightly Review. A bi-monthly paper. Vol. II. Nos. 25 to 27. Edited by R. W. Gough. 1.

25 to 27. The Calcutta Magazine. A monthly paper. Vol. LII. Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by Owen Aratoon. 1.

28. Ditto. Ditto. April 1882. Edited by ditto. 2.
29. Ditto. Ditto. May ,, Ditto. 2.
30. Ditto. Ditto. June ,, Ditto. 3.
31. Ditto. Ditto. July ,, Ditto. 3.
32. Ditto. Ditto. August ,, Ditto. 4.
33. The Calcutta Review. A quarterly paper. No. 147. Edited by James W. Furrell. 1.
34. Ditto. Ditto. No. 148. Ditto. 2.
35. Ditto. Ditto. No. 149. Ditto. 3.
36. Ditto. Ditto. No. 150. Ditto. 4.
37. The Indian Forester. A quarterly journal of Forestry. Vol. VII. No. 3. Edited by J. S. Gamble. 1.
38. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. VII. No. 4. Edited by ditto. 2.
39. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. VIII. No. 1. Ditto. 3.
40. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. VIII. No. 2. Edited by W. R. Fisher. 4.
41. The Masonic Herald. A monthly journal of Free masonry. December 1881. Edited by W. Burroughs. 1.

42. The Masonic Herald. A monthly journal of Freemasonry. January 1882. Edited by W. Burroughs. 1.
43. Ditto. Ditto. February 1882. Ditto. 1.
44. Ditto. Ditto. March „ Ditto. 1.
45. Ditto. Ditto. April „ Ditto. 2.
46. Ditto. Ditto. May „ Ditto. 2.
47. Ditto. Ditto. June „ Ditto. 3.
48. Ditto. Ditto. July „ Ditto. 3.
49. Ditto. Ditto. August „ Ditto. 3.
50. Ditto. Ditto. September „ Ditto. 4.
51. Ditto. Ditto. October „ Ditto. 4.
52. Ditto. Ditto. November „ Ditto. 4.
53 to 56. The Oriental Miscellany. A monthly paper. Vol. III. No. 33. Vol. IV. Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by Benimádhab Banerji. 1.
57 & 58. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. IV. Nos. 4 and 5. Edited by ditto. 2.
59 to 61. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. IV. Nos. 6 to 8. Ditto. 3.
62 to 64. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. IV. Nos. 9 to 11. Ditto. 4.

[*Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. The Student's Magazine. Vol. 1. No. 1. Editor's name not given. 2.

RELIGION.—1.—BRAHMO.

First Edition.

1. The Fellow-worker. A monthly journal. No. 1. Edited by Mohini Mohan Chatterji. 3.
2. Ditto. Ditto. No. 2. Edited by ditto. 3.

2.—CHRISTIAN.

First Edition.

1. The Anti-Christian. A monthly journal. No. 1. Edited by Káliprasanna Kábyabisárad. 1.
2 to 6. Ditto. Ditto. No. 2 and Nos. 5 to 8. Edited by ditto. 3.
7. The Indian Baptist. A monthly paper. January 1882. Edited by Rev. R. Robinson. 1.
8. Ditto. Ditto. February 1882. Edited by ditto. 1.
9. Ditto. Ditto. March „ Ditto. 2.
10. Ditto. Ditto. April „ Ditto. 2.
11. Ditto. Ditto. May „ Ditto. 2.
12. Ditto. Ditto. June „ Ditto. 3.

13. The Indian Baptist. A monthly paper. July 1882. Edited by Rev. R. Robinson. 3.
14. Ditto. Ditto. August 1882 Ditto. 3.
15. Ditto. Ditto. September ,, Ditto. 4.
16. Ditto. Ditto. October ,, Ditto. 4.
17. Ditto. Ditto. November ,, Ditto. 4.
18 & 19. The Indian Evangelical Review. A quarterly journal of missionary thought and effort. Vol. VIII. Nos. 30 and 31. Edited by Rev. K. S. Macdonald. 1.
20. Ditto. Ditto. No. 32. April 1882. Edited by ditto. 2.
21. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. IX. No. 33. Ditto. 3.
22. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. IX. No. 34. Ditto. 4.

SCIENCE.—(NATURAL.)

First Edition.

1. Stray Feathers: A Journal of Ornithology for India and its Dependencies. Vol. X. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 (together). Edited by A. O. Hume. 2.
2. Ditto. Ditto. No. 4. Edited by ditto. 4.

PART III.—HINDU PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Bháratendu: The Indian Moon. A bi-monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 2. Edited by Pandit Jawaládatta Prasád Goswámi. 4.
2 to 4. Kshatriya Patriká. A monthly magazine. Nos. 8 to 10. Edited by Rámdin Sinha. 1.
5. Ditto. Ditto. Nos. 11 and 12 (together). By ditto. 2.
6. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 1 and 2 (together). Ditto. 3.
7 & 8. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 3 and 4 (together), and 5, 6, 7 (together). Edited by ditto. 4.

PART IV.—URDU PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1 to 5. Guldisteh Natije Sokhan: Bundle of Conclusions. A monthly paper. Nos. 1 to 5. Editor's name not given. 4.

BI-LINGUAL PERIODICALS.

PART I.—BENGALI AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

(MEDICINE.—EUROPEAN.)

[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. The Indian Homœopathic Review. A monthly paper. Vol. I. No. 1. Edited by B. L. Bháduri.

2 to 4.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Vol. I.	Nos. 2 to 4.	Ditto.	2.
5 to 7.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Vol. I.	Nos. 5 to 7.	Ditto.	3.
8.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Vol. I.	No. 8.	Ditto.	4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Edition.

1 & 2. The Bengal Miscellany. A monthly magazine. Vol. I. Nos. 6 and 7 (together) and 8. Edited by Vishnupada Chatterji. 1.

3. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 4 and 5 (together). Edited by ditto. 2.

4 to 9. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. Nos. 9 to 12. Vol. II. Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by ditto. 3.

10 & 11. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. Nos. 3 and 4. Edited by ditto. 4.

PART II.—BENGALI AND SANSKRIT PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.—[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1. Jnán-Prabhá: Lustre of Knowledge. A monthly paper. Vol. I. Nos. 11 and 12 (together). Edited by Kumár Umes Chandra Ráya. 1.

TRI-LINGUAL PERIODICALS.

PART I.—BENGALI, HINDI, AND SANSKRIT PERIODICALS.

SECTION I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

RELIGION.—(HINDU.)

[*Non-Educational.*]

First Edition.

1 to 3. Dharmaprachárak : The Propagator of Religion. A monthly paper. Vol. IV. Parts XLIII and XLIV (together) and XLV and XLVI. Edited by Srikrishna Prasanna Sen. 3.

4 & 5. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. IV. Nos. 47 and 48. By ditto. 4.

Table of Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1882,—Total 1,568.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Subjects.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one languag	Remarks.
1	Biography	2	8	1	...	*Vide* separate report.
2	Drama	1	77	3	15	
3	Fiction	1	88	...	...	
4	History (including Geography)	8	23	1	...	
5	Language	20	106	9	46	
6	Law	42	20	...	...	
7	Medicine	9	35	6	15	
8	Miscellaneous	93	523	6	27	
9	Philosophy	4	1	2	2	
10	Poetry	7	107	7	2	
11	Politics	...	...	1	...	
12	Religion	53	201	25	105	
13	Science (Mathematical)	8	32	...	...	
14	Science (Natural and others)	5	21	...	...	
15	Travels	...	...	...	...	
	Total	253	1,042	61	212	
1	Originals	243	837	13	87	
2	Republications { Originals	5	72	48	116	
	Republications { Translations.	1	...	...	...	
3	Translations	4	133	...	9	
	Total	253	1,042	61	212	
1	Educational	41	230	5	35	
2	Non-educational	212	812	56	177	
	Total	253	1,042	61	212	

Uni-linguals	981
Bi-linguals	187
Periodicals (in number)	400
Total	1,568

FORM I.—*Total Books of all kinds received from the different Divisions in Bengal,—1,568.*

Number.	Divisions.	English.		Other Languages.	
		Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.
1	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...
2	Burdwan	19	5,100	37	26,390
3	Chittagong	...	...	17	12,750
4	Dacca	3	3,050	173	166,925
5	Orissa	...	...	60	90,800
6	Patna	2	1,500	66	58,925
7	Presidency	12	5,500	124	69 410
8	Rajshahye	...	...	2	1,500
9	Town of Calcutta	216	187,434	837	1,040,620
	Total	252	202,584	1,316	1,467,320

FORM II.—*Total Number of Books and Copies in English and other Languages.*

English.		Other Languages.	
Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.
252	202,584	1,316	1,467,320

FORM III.—*Comprising Uni-linguals only for 1882, being 981.*

Number.	Languages.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	Number.	Subjects.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
1	Arabic	...	2	1	Biography	9	2
2	Assamese	8	1	2	Drama	76	5
3	Bengali	435	142	3	Fiction	35	54
4	English	128	10	4	History	26	6
5	French	1	...	5	Language	124	11
6	Garo	3	2	6	Law	33	2
7	Hindi	46	16	7	Medicine	21	8
8	Khasi	1	...	8	Miscellaneous	130	8
9	Mussulmani-Bengali	33	33	9	Philosophy	5	2
10	Persian	...	2	10	Poetry	108	12
11	Sanskrit	13	44	11	Politics	...	1
12	Santali	1	2	12	Religion	96	143
13	Uran	2	...	13	Science (Mathematical)	39	1
14	Urdu	4	1	14	Science (Natur	16	8
15	Uriya	43	8	15	Travels and Voyages	...	...
	TOTAL	718	263			718	263

FORM IV.—*Exhibiting the Number of Periodicals published during 1882 amounting in all to 74 Magazines and Periodicals for 1882.*

MONTHLY.		BI-MONTHLY.		ANNUAL.		HALF-YEARLY.		QUARTERLY.		FORTNIGHTLY.		WEEKLY.		BI-WEEKLY		UNCERTAIN.	
English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.
13	48	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	1	..	1	...	...	2	4

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

From J. R. REID, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1965,—dated Naini Tal, the 1st June, 1883.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, a copy of the report on publications registered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882, together with copy of the orders of this Government thereon.

From J. R. REID, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—No. 1964, dated Naini Tal, the 1st June, 1883.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 12G., dated 4th April 1883, being a report on the books and pamphlets registered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882.

2. There is nothing in the report which calls for special notice. The character of the publications was practically the same as in the previous year, and it is satisfactory to note that the literary activity then exhibited has not abated. The total number of publications in this and the two previous years was as under :—

1880.	1881.	1882.
409	1,029	1,193

The increase was specially noticeable in the case of vernacular books.

3. Classified according to language, the publications are thus divided :—

English	56
Vernacular (Urdu and Hindi)	756
Classical (Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian)	223
Polyglot	158
TOTAL .	1,193

One book is said to be in an "aboriginal" language. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to know what the language is, and to receive some further information regarding the book.

4. The publications of the year appear to have been, on the whole, devoid of general interest. A large proportion of the books are connected in one way or another with education and the Educational Department; the others are mostly translations, original stories, and law books.

5. Lucknow still stands at the head of the list of the places at which most publications issued, as the following figures clearly show:—

Lucknow	392	Chiefly from the Newul Kishore Press.
Cawnpore	302	
Allahabad	165	
Meerut	145	

From E. T. CONSTABLE, Esq., Offg. Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 12G., dated Allahabad, the 4th April, 1883.

I have the honour to submit a report, with tabular statements, in the prescribed form, of books, pamphlets, and periodicals registered under Act XXV of 1867 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882.

2. The number of publications is as below:—

English	56
Vernacular (Urdu and Hindi)	756
Classical (Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian)	223
Polyglot	158

The vernacular works constitute rather more than half the whole number of publications. Of these vernacular works 487 are written in Urdu, 2 in Panjabi, 265 in Hindi, 1 in Bengali, and 1 in an aboriginal language. Of the classical works, 28 are in Sanskrit, 52 in Arabic, and 143 in Persian. There are 158 polyglot works, one of them being a book on the Jain religion in Prakrit, Sanskrit, and Bhasha. The total number of publications is, as stated above, 1,193, against 1,029 of the preceding year. As usual, the greater number of them treat of religion.

3. The table in the margin shows the proportion which reprints bear to new works. The returns under this head, and also under those of Title and Author Translator, or Editor, which were received through the Curator's office, have been carefully scrutinised, and the necessary corrections made.

New books,	original	539
Ditto,	translations	128
Reprints,	original	451
Ditto,	translations	75

4. Few of the publications enumerated are in any way noticeable.

The following remarks observe the order of the subjects named in the tabular statement:—

(*1*)—Under the head of Biography the only noticeable work is—

Bahariston-i-Naz, No. 1, Polyglot, 4th Quarter.—This work contains biographies of 174 poetesses.

(*2*)—*Drama.*—There are 10 books under this head, of which—

Pir-i-Nábáligh, No. 1, Urdu, 3rd Quarter—Ridicules old men who marry young girls.

(*3*)—*Fiction.*—There are four works noticeable under this head, *viz.*—

Kissa-i-Harbaung, No. 3, Urdu, 1st Quarter—Containing a story of the irritable temper and learning of Raja Harbaung;

Tafrih-ul-Kulub, No. 11, Urdu, 2nd Quarter—A translation from Mrs. Godfrey Clerk's English translation of the Arabic original *Illam-un-nas*, giving an account of the early Caliphs in the form of amusing stories;

Panjab-i-Ganhariya, No. 7, Urdu, 4th Quarter—So composed, that if the book be read straight through we have a story in prose, and if the words contained in the four vertical columns of the book be read downwards, we have four stories in verse; and

Surma-i-Binish, No. 14, Urdu, 4th Quarter—A novel showing the evil consequences of Indian women going to marriages, fairs, &c., wearing ornaments.

(*4*)—*History.*—This heading includes works on geography, and comprises 50 publications. Of the historical works—

Miftah-ut-Tarikh, Hissa-i-Awwal, No. 4, Urdu, 1st Quarter—Contains questions and answers on the History of India, compiled for the use of candidates for the middle class examinations.

Nur-ul-Berar, No. 18, Urdu, 2nd Quarter—Is a history of Berar, and was abridged in 1880, at the instance of the Director of Public Instruction, Berar, and with the approval of the British Resident, Hyderabad, and the Commissioner of Berar, from the author's *Chiragh-i-Berar*, for the use of students in the Berar Circle.

Hindustan-ka-Bayan, No. 23, Urdu, 3rd Quarter—Contains the History of India from the beginning of the Hindu period to the accession of the Queen-Empress.

Jamvár-ki-Valya-vastha, No. 5, Hindi, 4th Quarter—Is a translation of Mr. Edward Claude's English work on ancient history.

The geographical works mainly consist of school-books, of which one deserves notice as being new, *viz.*,—

Bhugal Itihas Zila-i-Hamirpur, No.10, Hindi, 2nd Quarter.—This is a geography and history of Hamirpur district, prepared by Munshi Ram Lal, with the help of Maulvi Nur-ul-Hasan, Deputy Inspector of Schools Hamirpur.

(5)—*Language.*—This heading comprises primers, grammars, exercise books, dictionaries, and glossaries in various languages, letter-writers, and works on literature. There are 226 publications, of which the following are worth noticing:—

The Analysis and Synthesis of Sentences, by B. D. Gordon, Member of the Royal College of Preceptors, No. 5, English, 2nd Quarter—Is a useful exercise book.

The Pandit, Polyglot, 4th Quarter—A monthly publication of the Benares College, devoted to Sanskrit Literature. The "*Pandit*" first appeared in June, 1866, and was continued till May, 1879, thirteen volumes in all. It was then withdrawn owing chiefly to the want of support. The present series is an attempt to revive this useful publication.

Grammatical Tables and Model Parsing, No. 2, English, 2nd Quarter—Is a carefully compiled treatise on parsing.

Zubdad-ul-Kawaid, Hissa i-Awwal, No. 14, Urdu, 1st Quarter—Is a treatise on Etymology and Syntax, prepared for the use of beginners, after the model of English Grammars, at the instance of the Inspector of Schools, Oudh.

Dhá'u-Pradipah, No 1, Sanskrit, 2nd Quarter—Is a grammar compiled for the use of students of Sanskrit.

Gem Dictionary in English and Hindustani, Popular Dictionary in English and Hindustani and Hindusta ni and English, with a number of useful tables, Nos. 8, 10, Polyglot, 1st Quarter—Are dictionaries compiled by Reverend T. Craven, M.A., of Lucknow.

Sadguna Taranga, No. 10, Polyglot, 4th Quarter—Is an elementary Sanskrit text book for those who wish to speak that language fluently.

Insha-i-Bahar-i-Ajam, No. 21, Persian, 3rd Quarter—Contains 200 letters. These are so composed that not a single Arabic word enters into their composition, and at the same time the style is free and elegant.

Kaithi Pattra Mala, No. 13, Hindi, 4th Quarter—Is a translation into colloquial language of the Maktub-i-Ahmadi, printed in the Kaithi character for the use of schools in Oudh, and prepared at the instance of J. C. Nesfield, Esq., M.A., Inspector, Oudh Division. It is one of the few books printed in this character, and is much used by the rural population.

Patra-hitaishini, No. 30, Hindi, 3rd Quarter—Is a translation of the Urdu *Mufid-ul-Insha.*

Bala Siksha, Dúsra Bhag, No. 18, Hindi, 3rd Quarter—Is a translation of Talim-ul-Mubtadi, Part II, for use in schools in Oudh.

Hindi-ki-Pahili Pústak, No. 20, Hindi, 3rd Quarter—Prepared for use in schools at the instance of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces.

Hindi men Dúsri Pustak, No. 21, Hindi, 3rd Quarter—Is a little easy reader designed for children in towns and villages, Muhammadans as well as Hindus, in schools of the Central Provinces.

Hindi-ki-Chauthi Pustak, No. 22, Hindi, 3rd Quarter—Is an educational work, compiled and translated from the English and Marahti books, prepared at the instance of Inspector-General of Schools, Central Provinces, for use in schools.

Vidyarthi Bodhini, Pratham Bhag, No. 22, Hindi, 2nd Quarter—Contains instructions for students, and is a translation of select portions of Todd's *Student's Manual*, interspersed with Sanskrit verses.

Fan-i-Zaraát-ki-Pahili Kitáb, No. 34, Urdu, 4th Quarter—Is on agriculture, and was compiled by J. B. Fuller, Esq., C.S., for the use of students in village and tahsíli schools.

Bustán-i-Hikmat, No. 27, Urdu, 4th Quarter—Is a translation of *Anwar-i-Suhaili.*

Khilkat-ka-Bayan, No. 50, Urdu, 3rd Quarter—Is after the model of the *Hakaik-ul-Maujudat*, used in the Oudh schools.

Talim-ul-Mubtadi, No. 52, Urdu, 3rd Quarter—Treats of the education of children. It is the *Mufid-us-Sibyan* revised and put in a new form, many words and sentences being changed, and directions for use in schools being added.

Lessons for Translation from Hindustani into English, No. 48, Urdu (Roman character), 3rd Quarter—Contains sentences for translation.

Safir-i-Bulbul-o-Sihat Nama, No. 13, Persian, 2nd Quarter—The former book contains letters. The latter is in congratulation of a person on his recovery from illness, and is written in a florid style.

(6)—*Law.*—Under this head are comprised 14 books and 85 periodicals. The following are noticeable:—

The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), No. 3, English, 3rd Quarter—With notes of important rulings passed by the several High Courts in India and Her Majesty's Privy Council since Act X of 1877 came into force. Compiled by Munshi Madho Prasad, Pleader of the District Court, Allahabad.

Siraji mu'ziya-is-Siraj-wa Hashiya-i-ziya-is-Siraj, No. 4, Arabic, 4th Quarter—Treats of the law of inheritance.

The Legal Remembrancer—North-Western Provinces, conducted by Messrs. G. E. Knox, C.S., J. E. Howard, and F. L. Petre, is continued; and a translation of it in Urdu by Munshi Saiyid Akbar Husain Pleader of the High Court, now Munsif, is also continued.

Nizar Kanun-i-Hind—Is a translation of the Indian Law Reports by Munshi Hardeo Bihari, Munshi Durga Prasad, and others.

(7)—*Medicine.*—The most noticeable publications entered under this head are:—

Khwan-i-Hikmat, No. 37, Urdu, 2nd Quarter—Consisting of two parts, the first being devoted to articles of food, and the second to beverages.

Majmua-i-Tibb, No. 38, Urdu, 2nd Quarter—Is about the treatment and cure of diseases according to the Greek, Hindu, and English systems of medicine.

Hindustan men Andhe Hone ke Mujibat Ilaj-wa Shifa waghaira, No. 58, Urdu, 3rd Quarter—Explains the causes of blindness in India, and the proper treatment of the same.

Homœopathic Sar, Pratham Bhag, No. 24, Hindi, 2nd Quarter—Is the essence of Homœopathy, by Khettar Nath Chatterjee.

Risala-i-Kabria ma Kanuncha, No. 5, Arabic, 3rd Quarter—Contains the Greek system of medicine. The *Kanuncha* is a work of Buali Sena, and the *Risala-i-Kabria* is so called because it is said to have been found in the grave of the Greek philosopher Hippocrates, also because it gives the signs of approaching death.

Anupana Manjari Bhasha Tika Sahit, No. 9, Polyglot, 3rd Quarter—Is on the preparation and uses of metallic medicines known as *Kushtas*, their medical properties, modes of preparation, the manner of using them, together with the diseases which their use may cause, and the treatment of such diseases.

Ghayat-ul-Istihsan fi Hissi Mukhkh-il-Insan, No. 17, 4th Quarter—Is on the question whether the human brain is the seat of sensation. There is a monthly periodical in English, entitled "Proceedings of the Allahabad Medical Society," conducted by Dr. C. W. Shirley Deakin, F.R.C.S. The monthly periodical in Urdu on the European system of medicine is continued.

(*8*)—*Miscellaneous.*—Under this head are entered works on engineering, astrology, fortune-telling, geomancy, omens, augury, riddles, magic, freemasonry, agriculture, sanitation, caligraphy, electro-plating, games, almanacs, postal rules, rules of debating and argumentation, rules of finding dates, national improvement, temperance, the curtailment of marriage expenses, and various other miscellaneous subjects. The following works of this class may be mentioned :—

Good Templars-ki-Degree-ka-Risala and Risala-i-Rasumat, Nos. 35-36, Urdu, 1st Quarter—Are neatly printed manuals in romanised Urdu for the instruction and use of Indian Good Templars.

Bab-i-Danish, No. 49, Urdu, 2nd Quarter—Is on various subjects, compiled by Maulvi Karim Bakhsh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kunch, Jalaun district, for the use and benefit of students.

Khazina-i-Danish, No. 50, Urdu, 2nd Quarter—By the same compiler, is for the use of students in schools with the object of enabling them to

appreciate the beauties of various sciences, and of exciting in them a desire for the acquisition of useful knowledge.

Naubahar-i-Dakhan, No. 51, Urdu, 2nd Quarter—Is about the administration of the Hyderabad State, its history, the praise of the Prime Minister, &c.

Postal Extract-i-Hind yani Khulasa-i-Kawaid-i-Dakkhana, No. 41, Urdu, 4th Quarter—Contains the more important rules of the Postal Department, extracted from the *Postal Guide* at the instance of the Director-General of Post Offices, India, for the guidance of postal employés.

Tilismat-i-Ajaib, No. 41, Hindi, 3rd Quarter—Contains prescriptions, &c., on the Greek system of medicine, the interpretation of dreams, magic squares, &c.

Kheti Sar, No. 43, Hindi, 3rd Quarter.—Is a treatise on agricultural chemistry for India.

Juana Svaroday, No. 31, Hindi, 2nd Quarter.—Treats of the ascertainment of auspicious and inauspicious moments, longevity, shortness of life, &c., by indications of the human breath, as well as the effects of modifying and training the latter in certain ways, &c.

Jayalakshmi Tika Sahit Narapatijaya Charya Svarodayah, No. 1, Sanskrit, 1st Quarter—Is an astrological dissertation on the indications which the vowel sounds, in the diagrams of various circular forms, afford.

Adabi-i-Muaiyana, No. 23, Persian, 3rd Quarter—Contains rules of debating and argumentation. The following pamphlets are—

Risala-i-Mani-i-Rusum-i-Bad, No. 1, Urdu, 3rd Quarter—Is concerning national improvement.

Hidayatanama-i-Shadi-i-Kamu-i-Rawa Rajput, No. 2, 3rd Quarter—Is on the curtailment of marriage expenses.

Musaddas-i-Hali Mussumma-ba-Madd-o-jazri-Islam, No. 1, Urdu, 4th Quarter—Is on the rise and decline of the religion of Muhammad.

The following monthly periodicals are issued :—

Kayastha Dharma Sabha, Meerut, in Urdu—Is on national improvement.

Desa-hitaisi, in Hindi—Is also on national improvement.

The monthly periodical "*On Guard*" in English, a temperance journal conducted by the Reverend J. G. Gregson, is continued.

(*9*)—*Poetry.*—The following publications under this head deserve notice :—

Mahabbat-i-Muzhir, No. 38, Urdu, 1st Quarter.—In this work on one page are the *ghazals* of Jafar, and on the opposite page their *jawab* (*i.e.*, parallel passages in thought, metre, &c.) by Munshi Harchand Rai, of Sardhana.

Dil Bahlao, No. 53, Hindi, 3rd Quarter—Contains seven stories told to each other by seven wives about each other's husbands who had all been addicted to some intoxicating drug or other.

Vijaya Muktavali, No. 24, Hindi, 4th Quarter—Contains an abridgment of the complete Mahabharat in *dohas, chaupais,* &c.

There are the following pamphlets :—

Vijayini Vijaya Vaijayanti, No. 1, Hindi, 4th Quarter—Is a poem to commemorate the brilliant success of the British Army in Egypt.

There is a monthly periodical, *Guldasta-i-Shurai Camp Fatehgarh,* which contains verses recited at meetings of poets.

(*10*)—*Politics.*—Under this head there is nothing to notice.

(*11*)—*Philosophy.*—Under this head, the *Risala-i-Manhaj-ul-Mantik, No. 69, Urdu, 2nd Quarter*—Is an Urdu translation of Dr. Ballantyne's work on the principles of English logic, for the use of students who do not know English.

Akhirat-ka-Aina, No. 77, Urdu, 3rd Quarter—Is a poetical version of Addison's "Vision of Mirza."

Do Bhai aur Char Bahinon ka Kissa, Mansum-ba Adib-un Nisa, No. 53, Urdu, 4th Quarter—Contains a story of every-day life in India.

Hikmat-i-Baligha, No. 55, Urdu, 4th Quarter—Is on logic.

Kissa-i-Aurat aur Mard, No. 44, Hindi, 2nd Quarter—Is a story related by a wife with the object of correcting the husband's infidelity.

Siddhanta Sangrah, No. 39, Hindi, 4th Quarter—Is an attempt to show that the doctrines of the Nyaya philosophy of the Hindus do not differ materially from the doctrines inculcated in modern philosophical works in English.

Karikavali, No. 3, Sanskrit, 4th Quarter—Is a treatise on Nyaya philosophy by Visvanatha Panchanana, with its commentary, called *Siddhanta Muktavali,* by the same author, and a glossary, called *Dinakari,* by Mahadeva Bhatta. It is intended chiefly for the use of students preparing for the University Examinations.

Tanta Vartikum Nama Mimansa Sutriya Shabara Bhashy Tika, No. 4, Sanskrit, 4th Quarter—Is an elementary treatise on *Mimansa,* one of a series of Sanskrit works, edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College, under the superintendence of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Dr. G. Thibaut, Principal, Benares College.

Artha Simgraha, No. 19, Polyglot, 3rd Quarter—Is an elementary treatise on *Mimansa,* one of a series of Sanskrit works edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College, under the superintendence of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Dr. G. Thibaut, Principal, Benares College. The monthly periodical, *Bharat Sudasa Pravartak,* in Hindi, conducted

by the Arya Samaj, Farukhabad, which contains advice and moral instruction, is continued.

(*12*)—*Religion.*—The publications under this head are 326, many of which are chiefly reprints of well-known works or controversial tracts of no interest or importance. The following publications appear worthy of some notice:—

Kashshaf-i-Israr-ul-Mashaikh, No. 93, Urdu, 2nd Quarter—Is a translation of Mr. John P. Brown's work, entitled "The Derveshes." It was written by Mr. Brown while located at Constantinople, as Secretary to the American Consulate in 1868. It is divided into 17 chapters, in which the religious beliefs of the various sects of derveshes are stated, with notes by the author. Munshi Newal Kishore, the editor, has obtained the copyright from Messrs. Trübner & Co., publishers.

Randon-ki-Shadi, No. 83, Urdu, 3rd Quarter—Advocates widow marriage.

Tuhfat-ul-Ahabba-fi Ahkami Tahrim-in-Nisa, No. 64, Urdu, 4th Quarter—Shows what marriages are forbidden on the score of relationship, &c.

Risala-i-Shatranj wa Ganjifa Mansum ba Ujala-i-Hadiya, No. 69, Urdu, 4th Quarter—Forbids the game of chess, and also cards.

Upades Ratnavali, No. 54, Hindi (poetry), 4th Quarter—Is a compilation from Kabir's works, together with his biography.

Criticisms on the present Hindi translation of the Holy Scriptures, No. 25, Polyglot, 1st Quarter—Points out many startling errors and faults and blemishes in the newly revised Hindi translation of the New Testament, and the critic convincingly shows that the changes which he notices are decidedly and seriously changes for the worse.

Madd-ul-Ba'li Ishati Harmat-in-Nikahi Funkar Ruba, No. 18, Polyglot, 2nd Quarter—Is to prove the sinfulness of marrying more than four wives.

The following are some of the noticeable pamphlets:—

Taukid-ul Khiyalat, No. 11, Urdu, 3rd Quarter—Is in reply to certain thoughts expressed by Sayyid Ahmad Khan, C.S.I., the point under discussion being whether anything besides reason exists to guide one.

Stri Vilap, No. 1, Hindi, 3rd Quarter—Contains religious songs, *ghazals*, and an account of marriage-ceremonies, and treats of the various subjects of complaint among Hindus.

Kurmachal Prades men prachalit Am-Mahfil men gandhakshat harne ki hiti, No. 1, Polyglot, 3rd Quarter—Contains a religious discussion about the *gandhakshat*, a ceremony which is current in common assemblies in Kumaun.

There is one new monthly periodical in Urdu, *viz.*,—*Rudad-i-Bhargavi Sabha, Jeypur*. The monthly periodicals, *Arya Samachar, Meerut, in*

Urdu, and the Arya Darpan, in Polyglot, about improvement of the religious ideas of the Hindus, are issued as usual.

(*13*)—Under the head of Mathematics there are 65 publications, of which the following are worth noticing :—

Tabulated Reference showing at a glance thee quivalents in annas and pies of any decimal of a rupee from ·01 to ·999, No. 4, in English, 1st Quarter—Contains tables likely to be useful to officers of the Public Works Department.

Rakhaganit Tatva Darpan, Dusra Bhag, No. 77, Hindi, 3rd Quarter—Is a key to the 2nd book of Geometry.

Arithmetic, Hissa-i-Awwal, Duam, wa Siyum, Nos. 120, 83, and 84, Urdu, 2nd and 4th Quarters—Compiled by Rae Durgaprasad, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Oudh, for use of students in the Oudh schools: some exercises with answers being added.

Arithmetic, Pahila and Dusra Bhag, in Hindi, Nos. 56 and 76, 3rd and 4th Quarters—Compiled by the same compiler, is after the model of English Arithmetic.

Risala-i-Usul-i-Hisab, Hissa-i-Awwal, No. 85, Urdu, 4th Quarter—Is a treatise on the principles of Arithmetic, compiled by Laskshimi Sankar Misra, M.A., Professor of Physical Science, Benares College.

Ganit Kaumudi, Pahila, Dusra, Tisra Bhag, Nos. 23, 58 and 73, Hindi, 1st, 3rd and 4th Quarters—By the same compiler : are elementary educational treatises on Arithmetic.

Maparevarnav, Pahila Khand, No. 25, Hindi, 1st Quarter—Is an elementary treatise on mensuration, prepared at the instance of Mr. C. Browning, Inspector-General of Schools, Central Provinces.

Dirgha Vritialakshaman, No. 6, Sanskrit, 1st Quarter—Is on astronomy, by Pandit Sudhakur Dube.

Bhabhrama-rekha Nirupanam, No. 4, Sanskrit, 3rd Quarter—Is an astrological tract about the sun-dial by the same author.

There is a monthly periodical, *Risal-i-Gulshan-i-Riyaizi, Polyglot*—Containing mathematical problems and their solutions, conducted by Amir-ud-din, Teacher, Government College, Agra.

(*14*)—*Physical Science.*—Under this head the following publications are noticeable :—

Padarth Tattva Dipika, No. 77, Hindi, 2nd Quarter—Is the substance of *Padarth Vijnam Vitap* and *Prakrit Bhugol Chandrika,* in the form of questions and answers.

Rasayana Prakas, No. 83, Hindi, 3rd Quarter—Is a chemical catechism.

Sual-wa-Jawab-i-Risala-i-Ilm Haiwanat-wa-Nabatat, No. 88, Urdu, 4th Quarter—Contains botany and zoology.

(*15*)—*Travels.*—Under this head there are two, which are guide

books for travellers performing pilgrimages to Jagannath, Puri, and Mecca, *viz., Tirtha Yatra, Hissa-i-Awwal, No. 120, Urdu, 2nd Quarter; Fazail-o-Masal, No. 62, Urdu, 4th Quarter.*

The character of the publications this year is the same as in the previous year. The number of works published shows that the great literary activity exhibited in the last year has not abated.

Table showing the place of publication during the year 1882.

Place.	Number of books, pamphlets and periodicals.	Remarks.
Lucknow	392	Chiefly from Munshi Newal Kishore's Press.
Cawnpore	202	Ditto ditto.
Allahabad	166	
Meerut	145	
Benares	78	
Agra	57	
Fatehgarh	44	
Bareilly	25	
Shâhjahânpur	18	
Muzaffarnagar	14	
Budaun	13	
Aligarh	12	
Mirzapur	11	
Bulandshahr	4	
Sitapur	4	
Moradabad	3	
Etâwah	2	
Ghâzipur	1	
Fatehpur	1	
Almora	1	
TOTAL . .	1,193	

Return of books, pamphlets, and periodicals registered under Act XXV. of 1867 for the year 1882.

Subject.	English.	Vernacular.			Classical.				Polyglot.	Total.
		Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Total.		
Biography	1	4	1	5	...	...	2	2	2	10
Drama	...	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fiction	...	*44	8	52	...	...	3	3	...	55
History	...	26	22	48	...	1	1	2	...	50
Language	8	68	39	107	2	7	55	64	47	226
Law	24	72	...	72	...	2	...	2	1	99
Medicine	7	35	15	50	...	1	8	9	5	71
Miscellaneous	13	33	22	55	6	...	8	14	4	86
Poetry	...	34	42	76	4	...	8	12	5	93
Politics	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
Philosophy	...	†27	10	37	3	6	35	44	13	94
Religion	...	121	‡62	183	10	35	22	67	§75	325
Mathematics and Science	3	18	34	52	3	...	1	4	6	65
Physics	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Travels	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	56	489	267	756	28	52	143	223	158	1,193
Original — Books	49	204	119	323	22	9	43	74	93	539
Original — Translation	...	92	24	116	1	...	...	1	11	128
Reprint — Books	7	153	96	249	5	42	98	145	50	451
Reprint — Translation	...	40	28	68	...	1	2	3	4	75
TOTAL	56	489	267	756	28	52	43	223	158	1,193
Educational	1	74	21	95	...	...	6	6	5	107
Non-educational	55	415	246	661	28	52	137	217	153	1,086
TOTAL	56	489	267	756	28	52	143	223	158	1,193

* Including one Panjabi.
† Ditto ditto.
‡ Including one Bengali and one in aboriginal language.
§ Ditto one Prakrit, Sanskrit, and Bhasha.

E. T. CONSTABLE,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

PUNJAB.

From W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 2183, dated Lahore, 1st October, 1883.

IN reply to your No. 1055, dated 3rd ultimo, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter, No. 2184, dated 20th idem, from the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, containing his report and analysis in the prescribed form of publications registered in the Punjab during the year 1882.

From C. PEARSON, Esq., M.A., Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,—No. 2184, dated 20th September, 1883.

I have the honour to submit a review and analysis, in the prescribed form, of the publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 in this province during the year 1882.

2. The total number of books received for registration and catalogued during the year was 1198, or 108 more than those registered during 1881.

3. The copy-right of 55 works was registered by payment of the prescribed fee against 40 of the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 15 over 1881.

4. Classified according to languages, the number of publications stands thus :—

English	99
Vernacular	858
Oriental classical languages (*i.e.*, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian)	145
Polyglot	96
	1,198

The number of publications in the vernacular is therefore greater than the whole number of other publications by 518.

5. The number of Vernacular publications of the last two years classed according to dialects is as follows :—

	1881.	1882.
Urdu	487	483
Hindí	94	153
Punjabí	206	190
Pashto	17	20
Multáni	2	4
Sindhí	5	3
Kashmirí	3	5
	814	858

It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the increase in the total number of vernacular publications over those of the preceding year by 44, the number of Urdu books has fallen by 4, while the increase in the number of Hindí works (*viz.*, 59) is most singular. Time will show whether this is spasmodic and merely the result of the great agitation of Hindí *versus* Urdu which prevailed in the province during the last year.

6. It will not appear uninteresting to compare the characters em-

ployed in the vernacular publications as affording an insight to the question as to which is most in use in the Province :—

Urdu in Gurmukhí character	2
„ in Nágrí character	10
„ in Roman „	5
„ in Persian „	466
Total	483
Punjabí in Gurmukhí character	81
„ in Persian or Arabic character	108
„ in Nágrí character	1
Total	190
Hindí in Gurmukhi character	38
„ in Persian „	22
„ in Nágrí „	93
Total	153
Pashto in Persian or Arabic character	20
Sindhí in Persian character	3
Kashmirí in Persian character	5
Multaní in Persian or Arabic character	4
Total	32
GRAND TOTAL	858

It will be observed that, excluding Pashto, Sindhí, and Kashmirí, which, properly speaking, are not the vernaculars of the province, the characters employed are :—

Persian or Arabic	in 598	publications.
Gurmukhí	in 121	„
Nágrí	in 104	„

The predominance, therefore, of the Persian character is apparent.

7. Of the Indian classical languages, there are 60 books in Persian, 60 in Arabic, and 25 in Sanskrit. To these might be added a few which are included among the polyglots.

8. The following summary shows the proportion of new works to republications :—

New Works, Original	497
Ditto, Translations	43
Total	540
Reprints, Original	620
Ditto, Translations	38
Total	658

9. The number of periodicals in circulation during the year was 28. Of these 6 were newly started, *viz.*:—

(1) The Arya, a journal of the Arya Samáj, devoted to Philosophy, Art, Literature, Science, and Religion of the Ancient Indian Aryans, as well as to Western Modern Philosophy, &c.

(2) Da'wat-ul-haqq.

(3) Risála-i-izhár-ul-haqq.

The last two are Muhammadan religious controversial journals directed against Christianity.

(4) Sawánih-i-'Umrí, a biographical journal in Urdu.

(5) Gyán pradáyaní pattriká, a literary journal in Hindí.

(6) Risála-i Sri guru pratáp udaya, an organ of the Guru Singh Sabha in Gurmukhí.

Of the 28 periodicals in circulation, 7 are conducted in English, 17 in Urdu, 1 in Sanskrit, 2 in Hindí, and 1 in Gurmukhí. The subjects treated in them are as follows: 6 are devoted to Law, 4 to Medicine, 9 to Literary and Miscellaneous subjects, 1 to Biography, and 8 to Religion. It appears that of the periodicals which were in circulation in the year 1881, 4 have not been received during the year under review, having been probably discontinued.

10. The publications as classed under the prescribed headings stand thus:—

Books	426
Pamphlets	478
Periodicals	273
Miscellaneous	21
	1,198

11. The number of printing presses that contributed to the literary activity of the province during the year under review was 63. Of these, 28 are located in Lahore, 18 at Delhi, 5 at Amritsar, 2 at Ludhiána, 2 at Simla, and 8 more are scattered in different parts of the province.

12. I now proceed to review briefly, under the prescribed heads, such of the publications as appear to be most important.

I. *Biography.*—Only 7 works are registered under this head, of which 3 fall under periodicals. Of the remaining 4, Pothí Janam Sakhí in Gurmukhí and Srí Nának prakásh in Hindí have been reported upon before. Sawánih-i-'Umrí-i-Líláwati in Urdu is a sketch of the life of his wife written by Pandit Shiv Naráin Agnihotrí. Táríkh-i-Badí' ya' ni' wáqi'át-i-'umr-i-Muhammad Ya' qúb Khán is an autobiography written in Urdu by a boy of Delhi named Muhammad Ya' qúb Khán.

II. *Drama.*—Of the 28 works registered under this head, 6 are new books. Among them the following deserve notice:—

(*a*) Swáng Rája Harí Chand, who was famous for his love of truth.

(*b*) Sangít Alhá Mal Khán. In this, Indra Kaur, the son of Rája Alhá Mal Khán, is represented as missing while on a pilgrimage to bathe in the Ganges. He was changed into a parrot by a princess who took him into her country. Alhá Mal's brother found out his nephew and restored him to his parents.

(*c*) Sabhá-i-Farrukh, a drama on the model of Amánat's Indra Sabhá, which is so very popular here and in the North-Western Provinces.

III. *Fiction.*—Of the 16 works recorded under this head, 14 are reprints of books previously reviewed, and the two that are new do not deserve notice.

IV. *History.*—Ten books are recorded under this head—

(*a*) "Good old days of Honourable John Company" describes manners and customs of the British in India during the rule of the East India Company, with brief notices of places and people of those times, by W. H. Carey.

(*b*) Paráchín itihás pratham bhág, Ancient History, Part I, in Hindí, is translated chiefly from Taylor's Manual of Ancient History.

(*c*) Dharm pustak ke itihás is a translation into Hindí of Barth's Scripture History.

(*d*) Paighambron ká ahwál, or the History of the Prophets, Part I.

(*e*) Tawáríkh-i-qaum-i-Khattariyán, is a History of the Khattri Tribe in general, written by Sardár Báhádur Amín Chand, with the author's autobiography and a history of his family.

The rest are chiefly reprints of the most elementary treatises on history designed for the use of students.

V. *Language.*—Of the 145 works published under this head, 137 are Educational. These consist of 58 Primers, 38 Readers and translations of Readers, 16 Letter-writers, 20 Grammars and treatises on parsing and analysis, and 5 Glossaries.

The following are worthy of remark:—

(1) Chárupáth, Part III, or entertaining lessons in Hindí: contains lessons on science and literature translated from the Bengalí.

(2) Sháh Náma hissa-i-awwal, Stories of the Kings of Persia, Part I, is the well-known Persian work of Firdausi, with translation into idiomatic Urdu and annotations and analysis.

(3) Afghání kí pahlí kitáb, or First Book of Pashto, with translation into Urdu.

(4) Hikáyát-i-Luqmán, a translation of Æsop's Fables by Lála Chhuttí Lál, tutor to His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála.

(5) Najm-ul-amsál, Volume V, or a collection of oriental proverbs with their proper application and explanatory stories.

(6) Panjábí-dí-tíjí-pothí, or translation into Punjabí of the Third Urdu Reader of the Indian vernacular series.

(7) Riyáz-ul-Faiz, or a commentary in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu, by Faiz-ul-Hasan of the Saba'-i-mu'alliqa, or the seven celebrated Arabian poems that had the honour of being suspended in the temple of Mecca.

(8) Bírbar Náma, or a collection of entertaining stories and *bon mots* said to have passed between Akbar and his favourite minister, the witty Bírbar.

(9) Translation into English of the Ganj-i-Pakhto, the text-book or the Pashto examination of officers, by Major T. C. Plowden, with copious notes.

(10) Ganj-i-ma'ání ya'ní farhang-i-Ganjína-i-Khirad, Treasury of significations or Glossary of the Persian Selections for the 3rd class of the Middle Schools of the Punjab.

(11) Inshá-i-yádgár-i-Asgharí, or a letter-writer in prose and verse written in commemoration of Asgharí, the deceased son of Mufti Ghulám Sarwar, the author.

(12) Najm-us-sáqib, or a collection of 1,700 Persian sentences which are in daily use, translated into Urdu for the use of students.

(13) Panjábí dí chauthí pothí, or translation into Punjabí of the Fourth Urdu Reader of the Indian vernacular series.

(14) Páras bhág, or a translation into Gurmukhí of a Persian work called the Kímiyá-i-sa'ádat, a book on morality and Súfiism, the authorship of which is attributed to Dárá Shikoh, the brother of Aurangzeb, published under the auspices of Rája Bikram Singh of Faridkot, Sardár Bikramá Singh, Ahluwália, C.S.I., and Sardár Attar Singh of Bhadaur, and dedicated to the Punjab University.

VI. *Law.*—One hundred and thirty-one publications were registered under this head. Of these no less than 67 are English and 58 Urdu law journals. The following, among books, deserve mention.

(*a*) The Indian Limitation Act, being Act XV of 1877, edited by H. T. Rivaz, Esq., with notes.

(*b*) Blackstone Sahib ki tashrihat qawanin-i-Inglistan par, being translation into Urdu of certain portions of Blackstone's Commentaries on the laws of England, intended for the

candidates of the law examinations of the Punjab University, by Pirzada Maulvi Muhammad Husain M.A.

(*c*) Risala-i-'ilm-i-usul-i-qanun, or a translation into Urdu of the principles of Jurisprudence, by the same.

VII. *Medicine.*—Of the 74 publications registered under this head, 52 were numbers of the following journals :—

1. Bahr-i-hikmat.
2. Hafiz-i-sihat.
3. Mirat-ut-tibabat.
4. Takmil-ul-hikmat.

The following books seem to be among the most important :—

(*a*) Jawab o suwal dar 'ilm i tibb (medical catechism) is the translation into Persian of a small medical treatise said to have been originally written by Aristotle. The translation is called Mabal after the name of an old Arabic translation of the same work.

(*b*) Common diseases of the urinary organs and generative system, their description and treatment, Part I, by Doctor J. J. Pearson.

(*c*) Notes on Hygiene, with hints on self-discipline for young soldiers in India, by the Reverend J. Cole of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, who issued gratis a hundred copies of the book.

(*d*) Mizan ul-mizaj, or the balance of temper, is a Persian work, written by Hakim Muhammad Imad-ud-din of Lahore, giving proportionate ingredients of compound medicines according to the Greco-Arabian system.

(*e*) Risala-i-amraz-us-sibiyan, a treatise on the diseases of children, in Urdu, by Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur.

VIII. *Miscellaneous.*—During the year there were 136 publications registered under this head. Those deserving of remark are noted below :—

(*a*) Papers connected with the Punjab University question, being a collection of articles bearing on the proposed incorporation of the Punjab University College as an independent university for the Punjab. Of this 250 copies were issued gratis by the Indian Association of Lahore.

(*b*) Transport, Southern Afghanistan, by Lieutenant S. S. Parkyn of the Royal Irish Regiment, being an account of his experiences when employed in the Transport Department, Southern Afghanistan, during the late Afghan War.

(*c*) Nirman Vidya, or an elementary course of Civil Engineering in Hindí, Part I, General construction, by Babu Navina

Chandra Rai, published under the auspices of the Punjab University.

(*d*) Hindí *versus* Urdu, by Lala Dwarka Das, M.A., being an attempt to prove that Hindí, and not Urdu, is the vernacular of this province. Along with this may be noted another pamphlet in Urdu, taking the same view of the question, named Hamari desi zuban, and published by Munshi Jiwan Das.

IX. *Poetry.*—Two hundred and eighty-nine publications were registered under this head, against 265 of the previous year. In this head are included all works written in verse, whether calendars of grief, Si harafis (or 30 stanzas of 4 lines, each stanza of which commences regularly with the letters of the Persian alphabet), bazar songs, lives of saints, panegyrics on the Prophet, hymns, &c. No less than 50 are works on religious poetry. The following original works are among the most remarkable:—

(*a*) Rup dip pingal granth, a treatise on Hindí versification, by Kaur Bhawani Das.

(*b*) Nigarin nama al ma'ruf ba Hir wa Ranjha, a poem in Persian describing the love-story of Hir and Ranjha, by Rai Bahadur Kanhaiya Lal, Executive Engineer, Lahore.

(*c*) Musaddas-i-Hali musamma ba madd o jazr-i-Islam, an Urdu poem of great merit by Maulawi Altaf Husain, Hali, describing the past glories of the muhammadans, their present decay, and an exhortation to them to acquire knowledge and follow those means by which other nations have become great and prosperous.

X. *Politics.*—The three works registered under this head are simply reprints of the Rajnit Chanakya which has been noticed in previous years.

XI. *Philosophy*, including Mental and Moral Science.—There were seven works registered under this head. Two of them are reprints of a booke alled Bhag bhari or the fortunate woman, noticed before. The following are new publications:—

(*a*) Nyaya badhni, a treatise in Hindí on the Hindu system of Logic, by Pandit Sukhdiyal of the Oriental College, Lahore

(*b*) Risala-i-Faiziya, a treatise in Urdu on Dialectics, by Maulawi Faizul Hassan of the Oriental College, Lahore.

(*c*) Risala-i-mantiq-i-Istiqrai, a book on Inductive Logic in Urdu, by Maulawi Muhammad Husain, M.A., compiled chiefly from Fowler, Jevons and Mill, and published under the orders of the Registrar, Punjab University College.

(*d*) Risala-i-haqiqat-i-gunah, or the nature of sin. A missionary

publication, being an adaptation into Urdu of most of the chapters of Dr. J. Müller's treatise on the nature of sin.

(*e*) Usul-i-akhlaq-wa-qawanin, principles of morality and jurisprudence in Urdu. This work was originally translated into English by Mr. Beutros, Principal of the old Delhi College, from the works of Bentham and Deumo. Pandit Ram Kishan then translated the work into Urdu. The present edition has been presented to the public as revised by Sardar Diyal Singh of Majitha.

XII. *Religion*.—Three hundred and three publications were registered under this head, against 285 in the previous year, thus forming the largest number under any head, or 25 per cent. of the total number. Of these 43 are Christian, 158 Muhammadan, and 102 Hindu publications, including Brahmo, Sikh, and the Arya. The Sikh publications are 19, Brahmo 11, and Arya 14. There is a decrease of 10 books in the Christian religious publications, while those of the Hindus and the Muhammadans are steadily increasing. The Brahmo and Arya sects represent the advanced ideas of the educated Hindus.

(*a*) The following publications of the Christian religion are deserving of notice:—

1. Masíhí musáfir ká ahwál, being translation into Sindhí of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
2. Taswírát-i-Baibal wáste atfál-i-'azíz, or Bible pictures for children in Urdu and Roman Urdu.
3. Chashma-i-hayát ki shákhen, or rills from the fountain of life, being translation into Urdu of the Rev. R. Newton's work in English.
4. Jang-ul-Muqaddas, translation into Urdu of Bunyan's Holy War.
5. Mattí kí Injíl, or the Gospel according to Saint Matthew, in the Kashmírí dialect.
6. Marqas kí Injíl, or the Gospel according to Saint Mark, in the Kashmiri language.
7. Tazkirat-ul-múminín hissá dúsrá, or the lives of saints, being translation into Urdu of the second part of Dr. Niander's Memorials of the Christian Life.
8. Lúqá kí Injíl, the Gospel according to Saint Luke, in the Kashmirí language.
9. Yuhanná kí Injíl, or the Gospel according to Saint John, in the Kashmirí language.
10. Du'a-i-'amímach-kitáb, the Book of Common Prayer, in Kashmirí.

(*b*) The following publications of the Muhammadan religion are deserving of notice:—

1. Muhákima (decision), an anti-Christian controversial tract, being a reply to the Rev. Imád-ud-dín's Hidáyat ul-Muslimín, which was a rejoinder to Tauzíh-ul-kalám.
2. Faisalat-ul-'Alím ba raf' il buhtán-ul-'azím (Decision of 'Alím in refutation of a great falsehood) is a Wahábí controversial pamphlet on divorces.
3. Faráiz-i-Mustafawí, or the laws of inheritance by Mustafa.
4. Fath-ul-mubín 'alá radd-i-mazáhib-i-muqallidín, evident victory in refuting the religion of the followers of the Imáms, is a Wahábi controversial pamphlet.
5. Kanz-ud-daqáiq, or a treasury of subtle points in law, is a standard work in Arabic, Pashto, and Persian on the Muhammadan religious law.
6. Muhákima-wiládat-i-Masíh ke bayán men, a controversial pamphlet on the miraculous birth of Christ.
7. Mukhtasar-ul-Wiqáya, an abstract of the Wiqáya, a standard work on Muhammadan law.
8. Munyat-ul-mus..llí, or the wishes of a devotee, being a treatise in Persian on the Muhammadan religious observances and prayers.
9. Zábitat ul usúl-i-wárisán, a treatise in Arabic on the principles of Muhammadan law of inheritance.
10. Jáizat-ush-Sha'wazí bi tarjamat-i-Jámi'-it-tirmizí is a translation into Urdu, with original Arabic text, of a collection of the traditions of Muhammad, dedicated to the consort of the Begum of Bhopál.
11. Tauzíh-ul-bayán is a refutation of the Honourable Saiyid Ahmad Khán's commentary of the Qurán in Urdu.
12. Urdu Qurán, translation into Urdu of the Qurán, by Munshí Kanhaiyá Lal, Alakhdhárí.
13. Baráhín-i-Ahmadíya hissa-i-suwam, being Part III of a Muhammadan controversial work. The author, Mirzá Ghulám Ahmad, who is a Raís of the village of Kádián in the Gurdáspur District, proposes to advance 300 arguments on the Divine origin of the Qurán and the Apostleship of Muhammad, and promises to pay Rs. 10,000 to any one, not a Muhammadan, who would serially refute his arguments.
14. Diráya fí takhríj ahádís-i-Hidáya, an abstract of the traditions contained in the Hidáya, an Arabic work by Háfiz-ibn-Hijr on Mudammadan traditions.

15. Hadul Mahmúd tarjama sunan i-Abú-Dáúd, good advice, or the translation of the Sunan-i-Abú-Dáúd, is a book on Muhammadan traditions in Arabic-Urdu.

Besides the books above mentioned, may be noted two valuable editions of the Qurán published at the Fárúqí and the Mujtabáí Presses at Delhi. The former contains interlineal translation into Urdu and Persian, and is priced Rs. 5-6-0. The other contains only the Arabic text extending over 800 pages quarto, and is priced Rs. 4-6-0. And the Qurán printed at the Hanifí Press, Delhi, which is perhaps the cheapest edition yet published, containing 360 octavo pages, is sold at 15 annas only.

(*c*) The following are among the notable works of the Hindu religion :—

1. Gyán prakásh tarjama Krishn Gítá ká is a translation into Urdu of the Bhagwad Gítá by Munshí Kanhaiyá Lál, Alakhdhárí, with an introduction and notes.
2. Bhákhá Kál Mádhaval, Hindí translation with Sanskrit text of the Kála Mádhava, a work giving an account of the lunations in which the different fasts and festivals of the Hindus are observed.
3. Átma purán ká tísrá, chauthá, pánchwán aur chhathá hissa, is a Hindí translation written in the Persian character by Munshí Díwán Chand of Gujránwála.
4. The Kabír manshúr in Urdu by Parmánand, a Sádhu of the Dádu sect, contains an account of the life and sayings of Kabír, together with a description of the miracles said to have been performed by him.
5. Kulliyát-i-Alakhdhárí ká chhatá aur sátwán maqála, complete works of Kanhaiyá Lál, Alakhdhárí, books vi and vii, containing moral tales and chapters on politics.
6. Srí mad Bhágwat, a revised translation of the Bhágwat purána in Hindí, written in the Persian character.

(*d*) Among the Sikh religious publications may be noted—

1. Two editions of the Srí Guru Granth Sáhib ád pádsháhi, published by the Aftáb-i-Punjab Press, Lahore, and the Gyán Press, Gujránwála, both priced at Rs. 25.
2. Sri ádi Granth ká tarjama Urdu zabán meu contains the text of the Granth in Persian character, together with an explanation in Urdu of each verse.
3. Gur bilás (life of Guru Govind Singh), by Báwá Sumer Singh, is a History of the Sikh panth or sect in poetry.
4. Tíká Gur bhaw dípaka is a commentary in Gurmukhí by Pandit Tárá Singh on the Japjí, Rahurás, Artí Sohilá and

Shabd Hazára, the four prayers most commonly read by the Sikhs.

(*e*) The following books belonging to the Brahmo religion deserve remark :—

(1. Mazhab aur 'aql religion and reason) is a pamphlet in Urdu, written by Pandit Shiva Naráin Agnihotrí, containing dialogues on the necessity of following the dictates of reason in matters of religion.

2. Naí sharí'at kyá hai, or What is the New Dispensation?

(*f*) The following books among the religious publications of the Aryas deserve notice :—

1. Jagat purushárth, or the object of humanity in the world, Parts I and II, contain chapters on the preservation of animal life, abstaining from the use of flesh-meats, and on the necessity of supporting the lame, the blind and the helpless instead of the Brahmans. The author is Lála Mathrá Dás, Supervisor, Department Public Works.
2. Sadá-i-haq, a pamphlet written by Munshí Jíwan Dás, advocating the cause of widow marriage among the Hindus.
3. Ek Arya is a controversial pamphlet written by Lála Sáin Dás, giving replies to objections raised against the Arya Samáj by the Arya Sanmárg Sandarshaní Sabhá, Calcutta.

Besides these there is the monthly journal called the Arya, written in English by Lála Rattan Chand Bary.

XIII. *Science,* Mathematical and Mechanical.—Forty-two publications were registered under this head. They are all elementary books on Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Mensuration, besides keys for the solution of some difficult problems and exercises.

XIV. *Science,* Natural and others.—There are only 6 publications under this head, or 3 more than those in the previous year—

(*a*) Iksír-i-nádir (The wonderful elixir) is an elementary treatise on Chemistry in Urdu.

(*b*) Isthiti tatwa, aur gati tatwa, elements of Statics and Dynamics in Hindí, by Bábu Navína Chandra Rái, and published under the auspices of the Punjab University.

(*c*) Jal isthiti, Jalgati aur wáyu ká tatwa, elements of Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics, by Bábu Navína Chandra Rái, and published under the auspices of the Punjab University.

(*d*) Nusrat ul-'ulúm wal-fanún, helps to art and science, by Munshi Nusrat 'Ali Khán of Delhi.

(*e*) Khulása-i-mazámín-i-'ilm-i-taba'í, or abstract lessons on Physics, by Lála Mathrá Dás, Supervisor, Department

Public Works, of which two editions were issued during the year.

XV. *Travels and Voyages.*—The only work that has been registered under this head is the Safar-náma-í-Hakím Násir, or the travels of the philosopher Násir Khusrau of Khurásán, who flourished about the 12th century. The work is written in Persian by the philosopher himself. It contains an account of his travels in Persia, Asia Minor, Egypt, Arabia and India. It is published with an introduction by Maulawí Altáf Husain, Hálí.

Analysis of Publications registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1882.

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography	...	7	...	...	
2	Drama	...	28	...	...	
3	Fiction	..	16	...	...	
4	History	1	9	...	...	
5	Language	3	66	49	27	
6	Law	68	63	...	...	
7	Medicine	3	67	4	...	
8	Miscellaneous	9	109	12	6	
9	Poetry	...	255	20	14	
10	Politics	...	3	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	7	...	...	
12	Religion	15	181	59	48	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	41	...	1	
14	Science (Natural and others)	...	6	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	1	...	
	TOTAL	99	858	145	96	
1	Original Works	43	393	26	35	
2	Translations	1	35	3	4	
3	Republications { Original	55	407	115	43	
	Republications { Translations	...	23	1	14	
	TOTAL	99	858	145	96	
1	Educational Works	3	158	85	38	
2	Non-educational Works	96	700	60		
	TOTAL	99	858	145		

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From L. K. LAURIE, Esq., C.S., Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. $\frac{8}{5}\frac{3}{7}$, dated Nagpur, the 10th March, 1883.

I am directed to submit an analysis of the publications issued in these Provinces and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1882, in the form prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. 10—707-718, dated 26th April 1875.

Annual Analysis of Publications registered in the Central Provinces under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1882.

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Central Provinces.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Biography	...	...	...	...	
	Drama	...	...	...	...	
	Fiction	..	...	...	...	
	History	...	...	...	...	
	Language	...	...	...	...	
	Law	...	...	...	...	
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	1	...	...	
	Poetry	...	...	...	...	
	Politics	...	...	...	...	
	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).	...	...	...	...	
	Religion	...	...	...	...	
	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	
	Science (Natural and others)	...	...	...	...	
	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	
		1	1	...	...	
A	Original works	1	1	...	..	
A	Translations	...	...	...	...	
A	Republications (*a*) Original	...	...	...	...	
A	Republications (*b*) Translations	...	...	...	...	
		1	1	...	...	
	Educational	...	1	...	...	
	Non-educational works	1	...	...	...	
		1	1	...	...	

NAGPUR,
The 17th February 1883.

H. B. JACOB,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Education, C. P.

BRITISH BURMA.

From G. D. Burgess, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 20 48N., dated Rangoon, the 2nd May, 1883.

I am directed to submit a tabular analysis of books and pamphlets catalogued during the year 1882 in this province.

2. The total number of publications appearing on the catalogues is 201, as compared with 132 in the previous year.

This number may be distributed under the following general heads, *viz.*,—

Books or publications of more than 100 pages	51
Pamphlets or publications under 100 pages	147
Periodicals	2
Miscellaneous	1
Total	201

Classified according to languages, the figures are as shown below:—

	1881.	1882.
European	14	14
Vernacular	101	160
Classical	...	...
Polyglot	17	27

3. The following may be noted with respect to the subject-matter of the publications.

No publications during the year are exhibited under the the heads "Biography," "Fiction," "Politics," "Natural Science," and "Travels and Voyages."

"Drama" is represented by 23 works, mostly original, in the Burmese language. Works of this class stand in the place of novels to the Native reading public, and although their standard and tone are not high, they seem to be increasing year by year in demand and popularity.

Under the head of "History" there were published during the year four books in English, four in the vernacular, and one in biglott form: they are mostly of an elementary educational character. One, entitled the *Maha Yazawin*, is a vernacular reproduction in an abridged form of Burmese history as chronicled by Burmese historians. Another, the

Shway Dagone Thamaing, professes to record the history of the building of the famous great pagoda of Rangoon, but consists of much doubtful legendary matter.

One English, fourteen vernacular, and eight biglott works are catalogued under the head of "Language." These also consist largely of elementary educational works, the majority of them being spelling-books and readers.

Under "Law" there were two publications, both in vernacular. One, the *Attathankeik*, is a compilation by the present Foreign Minister of the King of Ava and as a text-book is largely used in Upper Burma. It is a compendium of Burmese jurisprudence composed in verse for the greater facility of committing it to memory.

Of works on medicine there were two published during the year; one in English is a pamphlet respecting gas treatment for fevers; the other consists of three small Native treatises bound up in one volume.

The only two noticeable works under the comprehensive head of "Miscellaneous" are the *Maneeyadanabone* and the *Yazawwada*, both of which are reproductions from palm leaves and treat of morality and prudence, illustrated by numerous examples taken from tradition, history, or scripture.

Subjects such as Native prophecies, soothsayings, and dream interpretations, are to be found included in this group, which is represented by three English, twelve vernacular, and four biglott publications.

There were 57 works, all in the vernacular, published under the head of "Poetry." They are nearly all of an insignificant character. Their subject-matter is for the most part of love or religion.

Under "Philosophy" appears one work, a translation in English of the now well-known *Dhammapada*.

Religion, as in former years, comprises the greatest number of publications. During the year under report there

were published 4 works in English, 46 in the vernacular, and 14 in more than one language.

The most noticeable works coming under this group are the following:—

Weenee, or a series of chapters taken from the Vinaya division of the Buddhist scriptures. They consist of the texts in Pali of the criminal codes for, as also regulations respecting the daily routine of, Buddhist monks and nuns.

Thingyo, or the Pali text of the Abhidhammattha Sangaha or summary on Buddhist transcendental doctrine. There are no less than four republications of this text appearing in the catalogues.

Mahawthata zat dawgyee, *Waythndaya zat dawgyee*, *Naymee zat dawgyee*, } or stories composed in plain Burmese prose of the lives of Gotama Buddha during previous existences. They are illustrative of the benefits to be derived from wisdom, charity, and virtue respectively.

The *Thanwayga Woottoo*, or a large collection of moral Buddhist stories intended to awaken fear in men of the evils attending their existence.

New Testament, which appears as a translation in the Shan language.

One work alone has been catalogued under "Science," and this consists of a vernacular treatise on elementary arithmetic.

4. Of a total of 201 works 162, or about 80 per cent., are original works. Compared with last year's figures, there is an increase shown of 10 per cent. It is to be feared, however, that some of the works classed as original are compilations or reproductions in an altered dress of matter which has for many years already existed in palm-leaf manuscripts.

5. Under another classification it will be seen from the analysis that 31 works, or about 15 per cent. of the total number, are of an educational character. This percentage

shows that, as compared with the previous year, there has been no progress in the outturn of works of this class.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	...
2	Drama	...	23	...	...	23
3	Fiction	.	...	...	...	...
4	History	4	4	...	1	9
5	Language	1	14	...	8	23
6	Law	...	2	...	...	2
7	Medicine	1	1	...	...	2
8	Miscellaneous	3	12	...	4	19
9	Poetry	...	57	...	...	57
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	...
11	Philosophy	1	...	...	...	1
12	Religion	4	46	...	14	64
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	1	...	...	1
14	Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	14	160	...	27	201
1	Original works	13	131	...	18	162
2	Translations	1	1	...	...	2
3	Republications { Originals	...	28	...	9	37
	Republications { Translations	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	14	160	...	27	201
1	Educational	4	17	...	10	31
2	Non-educational	10	143	...	17	170
	TOTAL	14	160	...	27	201

ASSAM.

From W. C. MACPHERSON, Esq., C.S., Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 414, dated Shillong, the 26th January, 1883.

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, a copy of letter No. 2, dated the 17th January 1883, from the Registrar of Books, Assam, submitting the Annual Report on the Analysis of Publications registered in this Province under Act XXV. of 1869 during the year 1882.

From J. WILSON, Esq., M.A., Registrar of Books, Assam, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,—No. 2, dated Shillong, the 17th January, 1883.

I have the honour to submit herewith a tabular statement in the form prescribed by the Government of India, analysing the publications

registered in the Province of Assam, during the calendar year 1882, under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867.

2. It would appear that 21 works were registered during the year under review, against 12 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 9 works. Of these, 6 were educational and 15 non-educational, 19 were original works and 2 republications; 7,500 educational and 7,197 non-educational copies were struck off during the year, against 8,600 and 3,000 respectively in the preceding year. Thus there was a decrease of 1,100 copies in the educational and an increase of 4,197 in the non-educational works.

3. The publications registered during the year represent the following subjects :—

I. Drama.
II. Language.
III. Miscellaneous.
IV. Poetry.
V. Religion.

I. *Drama*—Represented by Manohariny Natak, an "Amusing Play" in Bengali. The play has little incident and many love songs. It has little merit.

II. *Language*—An Elementary Grammar in Bengali for the use of schools.

III. *Miscellaneous*—Of the 8 works published under this head, 4 are intended for the lower class boys of vernacular schools, and the rest call for no notice.

IV. *Poetry*—One work under this head is intended for little boys and girls in schools; one is an account of the character of Lakshmi, the wife of Bishan, written in the Assamese language; one treats of the glory of the writer's native land of India; and of the remaining three, one tells of the wonderful works of God, one treats of the abduction of Kamar Anirudra and his subsequent marriage with Usha; and the other treats of the abduction of Usha by Krishna.

V. *Religion*—Of the 5 works published under this head, 3 are in Assamese, 1 in Assamese and Brajabuli, and 1 in Bengali. One of these (Jibun Kusum or the Flower of Life) treats of the necessity of religion for human life. One (Bhattima) is a collection of devotional poems, and the remaining ones treat of the miracles of Krishna.

Of the 21 books registered, 10 are in Bengali, 1 in Bengal and Sanskrit, 1 in Assamese and Sanskrit, 1 in Assamese and Brajabuli

and 8 in Assamese. It is to be noted here that no work either in English, Khasi or the Garo language has been published during the year under notice. One work in each of these languages was published in the preceding year.

5. The expenditure incurred under section 10 of Act XXV of 1867 for the purchase of books was Rs. 35-13-0 against Rs. 3-10-6 in the previous year.

6. No copyright has been registered during the year.

7. There was no prosecution under section 16 of the Act.

Analysis of Publications registered in Assam under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1882.

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English or other European language.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province.		Books published in Indian classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.		Remarks.
			1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	
1	Biography	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3	Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Language	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
6	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous	...	6	6	...	...	1	2	
9	Poetry	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Religion	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Science (Natural and others)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	11	18	...	...	1	3	
1	Original works	...	10	16	...	...	1	3	
2	Translations	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Republications. Original	...	...	2	...	...		...	
	Republications. Translations	...	...	...	...	...		...	
	TOTAL	...	11	18	...	...	1	3	
1	Educational works	...	5	6	...	...	1	...	
2	Non-educational works	...	6	12	...	...	...	3	
	TOTAL	...	11	18	...	...	1	3	

DATED SHILLONG,
The 17th January 1883.

W. C. MACPHERSON,
for Registrar of Books, Assam.

MYSORE.

From Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Nos. 1865-294, dated 2nd December 1883.

In compliance with your letter No. 1349, dated 3rd November 1883, I am desired by the Officiating Resident to forward the annual reports on publications registered in the province of Mysore, and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1882.

Report on publications registered in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, during the year 1882. By Lewis Rice, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.

1. The number of works registered was 48, comprising nine books and 39 pamphlets. As only 8 works were registered in 1881, the increased literary activity has been remarkable. The languages represented are also very varied. There were 6 works in English, 13 in Kannada, 1 in Tamil, 22 in Hindustani, 1 in Urdu, 2 in Persian; and of diglotts, 1 in English and Tamil, 1 in Persian and Hindustani, and 1 in Arabic and Hindustani.

2. The subject-matter of the works falls under the following heads: Religion 26, Language 7, Law 5, Morality 3, Fiction 2, Science 2, Poetry, Medicine, and Miscellaneous 1 each. They will be noticed in the order of the subjects as entered in the accompanying analysis.

3. *Fiction.*—Under this head have been placed two love stories in Hindustani verse, one of Chhel Batáv and Mohaná Ráni, the other called *Nudarat i Ishq* (the wonders of Love) or Chandar Badan Mahiyár (moon-bodied Mahiyár).

4. *Language.*—The work in English is a "Manual of the Analysis of Sentences." Those in the vernacular, and Urdu Grammar, and Urdu selections, the Tálim Námah, and a work called *Ruhut Tahhaji* (the essence of the alphabet), containing directions for the formation of the Persian letters and an illustrated alphabet after the manner of English books of that kind. The works in diglott are the *Ámadan*, a vocabulary of Persian verbs with meanings in Hindustani; and the Royal School Primer, with pronunciation of the English in Tamil characters and a Tamil translation.

5. *Law.*—Here come two works in English by Police Inspector Chokkalingam Pille; one, the "Police Manual," relating to the duties of Police Officers; the other, the "Companion to the Police Manual,"

containing the unrepealed Criminal Acts. The three vernacular works are two in Hindustani and one in Tamil. The former includes *Faraize Khadriya*, on the Muhammadan law of inheritance, and a translation of the Rules of the South Indian Rifle Association; the latter is a translation of Municipal Bye-Laws and Regulations.

6. *Medicine.*—Under this head has been placed the "Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science in India and Army Animal Management," edited by Charles Steel, F.R.C.V.S., Superintendent of the Army Veterinary School at Poona, assisted by Veterinary Surgeons Smith, 12th Royal Lancers, and Steel, d-d Royal Artillery, H. S. F. This is the first number of an important publication, which is well got up and illustrated. It is said to be published under the patronage of several of the senior officers of the various mounted branches of Her Majesty's Army.

7. *Miscellaneous.*—Here is entered the "Middle and High School Guide," containing examination papers on the subjects of the curriculum with answers.

8. *Poetry.*—One Hindustani work called *Diváni Lutf*, chiefly verses in praise of the Prophet.

9. *Philosophy*—This covers three works on Morality, two in Hindustani and one in Persian. Of the former one is *Ákhlák-i-jamáli*, the other is *tohfa* (a gift), containing warnings against the play called *Indra Sabhá*. The Persian work is styled *Rahíma*, and is composed of moral stories written in imitation of Sadís *Karíma*.

10. *Religion.*—The majority of publications generally fall under this division. There are 12 in Kannada, and as many in Hindustani, with 1 in Persian, and 1 in Arabic and Hindustani. The Kannada works are all little missionary tracts. The Hindustani works include, besides directions for prayer, and exhortations to religious duty, 2 works of a controversial character. One is called *Qánun-i-Qudrat Iláhi* (the law of God's power), and professes to be a refutation of the comments on the Koran made by Saiyid Ahmed, the well-known founder of the Alighur College, according to the system of which he is an advocate, called "nechari" (*i. e.*, the English word nature.) The other is *Bible-o-Koran-ka-Mukhábila*, in reply to a work called "the Bible and the Koran" by the Rev. Mr. Lewis. The Persian work is *Chehal Hadís-e-Sharif*, the forty sayings of the Prophet, translated from the Arabic. The Arabic and Hindustani work is *Zarúr-ul Muslinún*, known as the *Chóta Imán Náma*, or little book of faith, treating of the essential duties of Moslems.

11. *Science* (Mathematical).—A work in Kannada, namely, a key to *Anka Ganita*, the school text-book of arithmetic in general use in the province.

12. *Science* (Natural).—An English work entitled "The Roll of Man's Fate," being an oracle on fortune-telling.

13. The analysis of all the works in the prescribed form is attached to this report. It is not easy in many cases to distinguish whether works are original or not: the distribution has been made as accurately as the information available allowed. Thus 22 have been set down as original works. Of the whole number of publications 9 are educational and the remainder non-educational.

Analysis of Publications registered in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the year 1882.

No.	Subject.	In English or other European languages.	In the Vernaculars spoken in the Province.	In Indian classical languages.	In more than one language.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama	...	...	...	...	
3	Fiction	...	2	...	...	
4	History	...	...	...	...	
5	Language	1	4	...	2	
6	Law	2	3	...	...	
7	Medicine	1	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	
9	Poetry	...	1	...	...	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Sciences).	...	2	1	...	
12	Religion	...	24	1	1	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).	...	1	...	...	
14	Science (Natural and others).	1	...	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	6	37	2	3	
1	Original works	5	16	1	...	
2	Translations	...	5	...	1	
3	Republications { Original	1	4	...	2	
	Republications { Translations	...	12	1	...	
	TOTAL	6	37	2	3	
1	Educational works	2	5	...	2	
2	Non-educational works	4	32	2	1	
	TOTAL	6	37	2	3	

L. RICH,
Director of Public Instruction.

Review of Publications registered in the Province of Mysore during the year 1882. By LEWIS RICE, Esq.

1. The number of works registered was 56, which, compared with 33 the year before, shows a considerable advance in literary activity. The publications included 25 books and 31 pamphlets.

2. The analysis of the works in the prescribed form is attached to this report. There were 28 in Kannada, 3 in Telugu, and 14 in Sanskrit. The remainder were diglotts, 3 in English and Kannada, 1 in Mahrati, and Kannada, 4 in Sanskrit and Kannada, 2 in Sanskrit and Telugu, and 1 in Sanskrit and Tamil.

3. By subject-matter, 14 are classed under Religion, 9 under Drama, 8 under Fiction, 7 under Poetry, 5 under Language, while Law and Natural Science have 4 each, History and Medicine 2 each, and Philosophy 1. There are no works of Biography, Politics, or Travels and Voyages.

4. *Drama.*—Of these works 5 are in Kannada, 2 in Telugu, 1 in Mahrati and Kannada, and 1 in Sanskrit. Those in Kannada are based on episodes from the Mahábhárata, Rámáyana, &c., written in Yakshagána metre for recitation on the native stage. Their names are *Krishna párijáta, Vali Sugrívara Kalaga, Ábhimanyu Kálaga* and *Saindhava Vadha, Vaitsalá-hárana, Usháharana,* and sufficiently indicate the subjects of the stories that have been dramatized. The Telugu works are of a similar character; one is *Prahláda nátakam,* the other *Lepákshi Rámáyana nátakam.* The Mahrati and Kannada work, named *Padmavati Parinaya,* does not differ from the others. The Sanskrit drama is represented by the *Jánaki Parinaya.*

5. *Fiction.*—Of these works 7 are in Kannada and 1 in Sanskrit and Telugu. Most of the former may be classed, as regards their contents, with the dramatic works of the preceding section. The only ones which present any novelty and claim notice here are *Yavana Yáminí Vinódagalu,* a translation of the first part of the well-known Arabian Nights' Entertainments; and a prose version of the *Jaimini Bhárata,* the most popular poem in Kannada, descriptive of the horse sacrifice. The Sanskrit and Telugu work is the popular story of King Harishchandra, a model of truthfulness.

6. *History.*—The 2 entries here are both histories of India, in Kannada. One is the history versified in brief, for popular school use, by Munshi Srinivasaiengar (now deceased), who had a local reputation as "the Pope." The other work is a creditable compilation by two schoolmasters, also intended for educational use.

7. *Language.*—Here come 2 works in Kannada and 3 in Sanskrit.

The latter are all editions of the *Amara Kosá.* The former include a complete letter-writer, and a work on rhetoric, called *Arthálankáram.* This last is an important publication, and consists of one section of the *Kávyaválókana* of Nága Varmmá, the oldest grammarian of the Karnátaka language whose works are extant. No part has been printed before, and complete manuscripts are not to be had. The present portion has been edited by B. Mallappa, Kannada Head Master of the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

8. *Law.*—The four law books are two in English and Kannada and two in Sanskrit. The former comprise the *Mysore Revenue Register,* Vol. II, and the *Law Journal,* Vol. III, containing decrees of the Mysore Chief Judge's Court. The Sanskrit works are both on ceremonial law; on *Prayoga Chandrika,* the other *Grihya Ratna,* with its commentary *Kantha Bhushana.*

9. *Medicine.*—The medical works are two in Kannada. One is *Vaidya Sangraha,* an epitome of the Hindu rules of medicine; the other *Arogya-márga-darsini,* or the Way to Health, a compilation from various works on Hygiene.

10. *Poetry.*—Of the seven poetical works three are in Kannada, one in Telugu, two in Sanskrit, and one in Sanskrit and Kannada. The Kannada works are an edition of the *Jaimini Bhárata,* the most admired poem in the language, on the subject of the horse-sacrifice; and two books of songs, one for weddings, the other erotic for courtesans. The Telugu poem is of a religious tendency, being the history of a devotee called Pedda Dása. The remaining three works are all connected with the Rámáyana story.

11. *Philosophy.*—Under this head has been placed *Dharma Níti,* a work in Kannada, composed of moral verses from the Siva Purána.

12. *Religion.*—The works under this division are five in Kannada, six in Sanskrit, one in Sanskrit and Kannada, one in Sanskrit and Telugu, and one in Sanskrit and Tamil. There are three works on the doctrines of the Lingáyit sect, namely, *Sarana Lílámrita,* or védanta; *Kaivalya-kolpa-valluri,*—both in Kannada; and *Víra Saivotkarsha Sangraha* in Sanskrit. Other four works relate to the Srí Vaishanava Brahmans, namely, *Srí Samdhyá Bháshyam,* their ritual of the three daily times of prayer; *Srímatsára Sangraham,* the essence of their 26th mystery; *Nityam* and *Nityáhnikam,* the way of life. These are all in Sanskrit, but the second has a Tamil commentary, though printed in Telugu characters; yet another Sanskrit work is Jaina, namely, the *Dharma Paríkshe,* an inquiry into religious belief. And lastly may be noticed *Bhakti Sudárasa,* in Kannada, a collection of hymns of the Brahma Samáj.

13. *Science* (Natural).—Here have been included three works on astrology and one on palmistry. Of these, one is in Kannada, one in English and Kannada, and two in Sanskrit and Kannada.

14. The publications classed as original works have been determined as well as the data allowed, as in former years.

L. RICE,
Education Secretary.

Analysis of Publications registered in the Province of Mysore during the year 1882.

No.	Subject.	In English or other European languages.	In the vernaculars spoken in the Province.	In Indian classical languages.	In more than one languge.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama	...	7	1	1	
3	Fiction	...	7	...	1	
4	History	...	2	...	...	
5	Language	...	2	3	...	
6	Law	...	...	2	2	
7	Medicine	...	2	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
9	Poetry	...	4	2	1	
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).	...	1	...	...	
12	Religion	...	5	6		
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).	...	...	...	...	
14	Science (Natural and others).	...	1	...	3	
15	Travels and voyages					
	TOTAL	...	31	14	11	
1	Original works	...	5	2	3	
2	Translations	...	1	...	...	
3	Republications { Original, Translations.	...	25	12	8	
		...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	31	14	11	
1	Educational works	...	4	3	...	
2	Non-educational works	...	27	11	11	
	TOTAL	...	31	14	11	

COORG.

From MAJOR H. WYLIE, C.S.I., to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.—No. 1107—135, dated 6th October 1883.

I am directed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to report that no publications were registered in Coorg under Act XXV. of 1867 during the year 1882.

HYDERABAD.

From MAJOR G. H. TREVOR, Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 16, dated Hyderabad, the 20th January, 1883.

I am directed to report for the information of the Government of India that only one work was registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1882, under Act XXV. of 1867. This was a religious book entitled "Marki Mahatma" containing an account of a devotee named Markmath who is said to have lived at a village named Marki in the Amraoti District. It consists of 25 chapters written in Marathi verse.

2. A tabular statement showing an analysis of the publications in the prescribed form is herewith submitted.

Tabular Statement showing an Analysis of the Publications (in the prescribed form) registered under Act XXV of 1867.

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English or other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular language of the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
1	Biography	...	1	...	...	...
2	Drama	...	...	...	...	...
3	Fiction	...	...	...	...	...
4	History	...	...	...	...	...
5	Language	...	...	...	...	...
6	Law	...	...	...	...	...
7	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
9	Poetry	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over . . .	...	1	...	...	...

Tabular Statement showing an analysis of the publications (in the prescribed form) registered under Act XXV of 1877—continued.

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English or other European language	Books published in the Vernacular language of the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
	Brought forward . . .	...	1	...	...	...
10	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...
11	Politics	...	...	...	...	...
12	Religion	...	...	...	...	...
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) .	...	...	...	...	...
14	Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	...	1	...	...	...
1	Original Works	...	...	...	...	...
2	Translations	...	...	...	...	...
3	Republications { (*a*) Original . .	...	1	...	...	...
	{ (*b*) Translations . .	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	...	1	...	...	...
1	Educational Works	...	...	...	...	...
2	Non-educational Works . . .	1	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	1	...	...	...	...

G. H. TREVOR, *Major*,
Secretary for Berar to the Resident,
Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
The 20th January 1883.

Number.	SUBJECT.	MADRAS.					BOMBAY.			
		Books published in European languages.	Books published in Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	TOTAL.	Books published in European languages.	Books published in Vernacular languages.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.
1	Biography	...	3	...	...	3	1	10	...	...
2	Drama	1	17	4	...	22	...	57	1	...
3	Fiction	...	19	1	1	21	...	43	2	
4	History	1	5	...	...	6	5	16	1	1
5	Language	10	57	5	9	81	3	63	15	3
6	Law	15	8	...	...	23	6	4	2	...
7	Medicine	1	10	...	1	12	1	6	...	
8	Miscellaneous	18	37	...	2	57	114	282	9	7
9	Poetry	...	39	2	...	41	1	172	38	1
10	Politics	3	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	...
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	1	...	...	1	2	13	6	2
12	Religion	19	346	59	3	427	5	28	33	2
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	13	3	...	...	16	1	14	1	...
14	Science (Natural and other)	3	12	1	1	17	4	36	...	...
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	TOTAL	84	558	72	17	731	143	747	108	183
1	Original Works	43	90	3	6	142	107	406	14	49
2	Translations	2	83	4	1	90	15	57	1	16
3	Republications — Original	39	336	65	10	450	21	254	93	110
	Republications — Translations	...	49	...	...	49	...	30	...	9
	TOTAL	84	558	72	17	731	143	747	108	183
1	Educational Works	24	80	1	10	115	8	137	13	32
2	Non-educational Works	60	478	71	7	616	135	610	95	151
	TOTAL	84	558	72	17	731	143	747	108	183

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 27 H. D.—16-4-84.—500.

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